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WORKERS RALLY ON MAY DAY, DEMAND COMANAGEMENT

PY012316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] La Paz, 1 May (AFP) -- The Bolivian workers celebrated International Labor Day today with an imposing rally, during which they reiterated the demand for comanagement with majority workers' participation in state enterprises and for strengthening the current democratic process. The massive participation of columns of peasants marked a new element in the ceremony.

In this manner the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], which called for the workers to stage the rally, maintained its disagreement with President Hernan Siles Zuazo, whose government considers unacceptable a comanagement with majority workers' participation in state enterprises, and continued to propose a change in the worker-management participation in state enterprises.

The main speaker during the celebrations was Communist Party leader Simon Reyes Rivera, who, amid hisses and whistles, stated that some hysterical groups were chanting slogans which did not reflect the real situation -- a clear reference to the shouts of "go away," which were heard from among the leftist groups that question the political leadership of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP].

Eduardo Siles, a factory workers representative, demanded the resignation of Industry and Commerce Minister Javier Lipo Gamarra, who, he said, favors businessmen and acts against the demands of the workers movement. The great surprise at the rally was the absence of COB leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, who was to have been the main speaker.

Lechin was recently accused of being an anarchist union leader of the ultraleft by the government of President Siles Zuazo. He was also accused of being the instigator of the intervention of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol] -- an entity considered the backbone of the Bolivian economy -- by the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia, which is demanding comanagement with majority workers' participation.

Before the beginning of the rally, Genaro Flores Santos, executive secretary of the Bolivian Single Confederation of Peasants, spoke from his wheelchair. The Bolivian peasants will always take sides with the workers from the mines and from the cities in an effort to achieve our objectives, Flores stated.

Mineworkers union leader Victor Lopez Arias stated that the mineworkers seized COMIBOL in order to safeguard the state economy and the workers' interests. Lopez Arias added that the Bolivian union movement, which is responsible for the reestablishment of democracy in Bolivia, not only seeks to satisfy economic demands, but also to achieve real participation in the management of national political affairs.

LECHIN DENIES MAY DAY COUP POSSIBILITY REPORTS

PY302337 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] According to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], there will be no hot Sunday tomorrow. The COB's top leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, has seriously questioned a report by an afternoon newspaper. According to this newspaper, 1 May could be D Day for a coup attempt by forces opposed to the current democratic process. Lechin Oquendo said these rumors were absurd.

[Begin Lechin Oquendo recording] Some of the press media are furtively referring to a coup d'etat when they report that a rally planned for 1 May will be the backdrop to seize the government palace and to attack several places and institutions. Our first reaction to these rumors is that they are absolutely absurd. This is not in keeping with the workers' tradition. The people can rest assured that the workers will stage their usual rally on 1 May. This rally will be lively but will not be intended to seize any property and much less the government palace. We are not so foolish as to allow a group of 20,000 or 30,000 workers to seize the government palace only to be evicted by gunshots. We have no such thoughts. The workers have never shown an adventurous spirit.

Some newspapers have suggested that the working class is dominated by an adventurous spirit. The workers are aware of the process, are conscious of the social process and are capable of measuring their steps and minds, so that there is a general consensus among COB members and the Mine Workers Federation and probably among all the working class, to deny these rumors. [end recording]

BLOCKADES LIFTED; DECREES, RESOLUTION ENACTED

PY300229 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Excerpts] All the peasants in the country have decided to lift the road and railroad blockades in the Altiplano area. The solution to the problem was reached through negotiations conducted in the past 24 hours both at the Economy Ministry and during a Cabinet meeting. Leader Genaro Flores ordered the lifting of the blockades after the government submitted six supreme decrees and six government resolutions to the Bolivian Single Confederation of Peasants [CUTCB].

A special CUTCB commission traveled around ordering the peasants to lift the blockades to permit the resumption of traffice to Oruro and to all the other districts of the country. At the same time, a ceremony that was attended by the president of the republic, cabinet ministers and CUTCB representatives, was held at government house. [passage omitted]

The information minister later read the decrees and resolutions enacted by the government in connection with the claims made by the CUTCH, which is led by Geraro Flores. Here are the decrees:

1. Supreme decree which establishes that unfarmed government land that has been turned back to the state will be allotted to peasants whose survival is jeopardized in their original settlements.

2. That workers who are hired for the cotton and sugarcane harvests will be covered by the general labor law.

3. Another supreme decree provides that all purchases made in connection with the emergency agrarian plan will be exempted from the provisions of Decree Law 155,523 dated 30 December 1977, so long as the emergency situation justifying the implementation of the plan lasts.

4. Art 4 of Supreme Decree 09/422 dated 4 November 1960, is hereby modified and it now stipulates that a representative from the CUTCB will join the board of directors of the National Institute for Rural Electrification as a standing member.

5. Supreme Decree which creates an Executive Committee for the Emergency Agrarian Plan, CEPAE. The executive committee will be presided over by the campesino affairs minister and it will be made up of the ministers of, or representatives of the ministries of planning and coordination; finance; industry commerce and tourism, and national defense and of two CUTCB representatives.

6. Supreme decree which authorizes farmers and livestock and farming cooperatives to create and make use of a transportation company of their own to transport their products from their place of origin to the market. It is provided that the fares established in supreme decree 19,254 dated 5 November 1982, will prevail.

Here are the supreme resolutions:

1. Ministerial resolution authorizes INALPRE [National Investment Feasibility Studies Institute] to finance a study of industrialization of coca leaves. INALPRE will finance the study through its usual channels and with the participation of representatives from coca leaf producers.

2. Supreme resolution which approves the formation of a mixed commission to make studies on marketing, trading and other aspects of the peasant production based on the proposals made by the CUTCB, (CORACA) [expansion unknown] project; and by the Campesino Affairs Ministry, (SIMERC) [expansion unknown] project.

3. Supreme resolution which creates a commission made up of the following ministries and institutions [as heard] to evaluate the alternatives and the possibility of providing electricity to the rural areas of the country.

4. Supreme resolution which creates a mixed commission that will make studies to establish and control the cost and price of livestock and agricultural products that go directly from the farmer to the consumer. Various firms will have an equal participation in the mixed commission.

5. Supreme resolution which provides for peasants co-participation with the Campesino Affairs Ministry in drawing up local and national agricultural and livestock development plans.

6. Supreme resolution which approves the creation of a mixed commission to analyze the situation of the Banco Agricola de Bolivia and to study the extension and refinancing of the debts incurred by small-scale farmers who lose their crops this year due to the droughts.

U.S. SUSPENDS MANEUVERS AT GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST

PY291535 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2248 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 27 Apr (EFE) -- Brazilian Government sources reported that the United States has suspended at Brazil's request the air and naval maneuvers it was planning to carry out together with its Western allies near the coast of Suriname.

The request was handed to U.S. Ambassador Anthony Motley on 19 April after a visit paid to Suriname by Gen Danilo Venturini, special minister for land affairs and secretary of the National Security Council. General Venturini had visited Suriname as President Joao Figueredo's envoy.

According to government sources, the maneuvers were suspended 1 day after a meeting that Motley held with national military authorities. The maneuvers were going to be carried out by 400 planes and 70 ships from the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands. Brazil also conveyed to the United States the Suriname Government's concern over the extension of the maneuvers from the Antilles to an area near Suriname's territorial waters.

The Brazilian Government tried to keep the negotiations secret. However, the secrecy was broken by Diogo Nomura, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Congress following some statements made during a television program.

Nomura obtained the information during a meeting of the leaders of the official Social Democratic Party (PSD) with Security Council members.

SURINAME DELEGATION TO IMPLEMENT AID AGREEMENT

PY300254 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 3

[By O GLOBO correspondent Monica Yanakiev]

[Text] Paramaribo -- A Surinamese delegation will arrive in Brazil during the first half of May to implement the economic, scientific, political and military projects agreed on by the governments of the two countries. This information was disclosed by Suriname's Prime and Foreign Affairs Minister Errol Alibux during an interview with Brazilian journalists in Paramaribo yesterday.

When Gen Danilo Venturini, secretary of the National Security Council, was in Suriname 2 weeks ago it was agreed that the two countries would cooperate in various sectors with the purpose of strengthening relations. According to diplomatic sources in Paramaribo, the Brazilian Government's intention was to make Suriname feel less isolated and more inclined to request aid, if need be, from its closest neighboring countries.

Brazil's concern was that after the Netherlands cut its annual $100 million (45 billion cruzeiros) financial aid last December, Suriname would resort to countries such as Cuba. The financial aid granted by the Netherlands and the United States -- which was much less -- was cut because Commander Daysi Bouterse -- the strongman of the current Surinamese Government -- was held responsible for the murder of 15 persons who opposed his regime which was installed in 1980 after a coup d'etat.

Yesterday Minister Alibux -- a member of the Progressive Workers and Farm Laborers' Union (PALU), a leftist party which is extremely nationalistic -- stated that Suriname will adopt its own politica' ideology. Alibux stated that our principle in foreign policy is to maintain good relationships with any country which demonstrates friendship, and especially with our neighboring countries. Regarding domestic policy, we are engaged in setting our own path without following the ideology of any other country.

Despite Alibux's way of thinking, there are other ministers of the current Surinamese cabinet who belong to the People's Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario do Rovo -- RVP], of a Marxist leaning and whose members have sympathetic leanings toward Cuba. At present all the members are holding a meeting in Paramaribo, which is presided over by Commander Bouterse, to discuss the government's program which will be disclosed on Labor Day, next Sunday.

According to Alibux, the program will basically refer to the reorganization of the Surinamese society which until 1975 was under the Netherlands domain. A national awareness must be raised and the country, which imports 80 percent of its basic needs, will have to undergo economic changes.

Alibux pointed out that Brazil has promised to cooperate in the economic field, but under certain conditions. Although the minister did not reveal what the conditions are he stated that they would be discussed during the visit which the Surinamese delegation will pay to Brazil.

Venturini's sudden visit to Suriname surprised diplomatic sources in Paramaribo who believe that the Brazilian Government had an urge to send a delegation before the Surinamese program was disclosed and the political leanings of the country established. According to a foreign diplomat, Venturini's visit became a new element for discussion at the meeting being held by the Surinamese ministers who already hold different points of view.

GOVERNMENT DISPUTE WITH LIBYA CONTINUES

Agreement Breaks Down

PY291400 San Paulo RAdio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[(Sandra Carvalho) relay from Brasilia]

[Text] The Libyan planes and their 47-man crews will not leave Brazil as soon as expected. They will not leave without their cargos. President al-Qadhdhafi's charge that Brazil has stopped the planes and the weapons they were carrying to Nicaragua (?to serve) U.S. interests means that Libya has broken the agreement for the return of the cargo to Tripoli by an Alitalia cargo plane. The agreement had been negotiated by Itamaraty, the Brazilian Air Ministry, the Italian Foreign Ministry in Rome and the Italian airline.

Vice President Aureliano Chaves strong reply, made without prior consultation with President Joao Figueiredo in Mexico, terming inadmissible the statement by Al-Qadhdhafi, has prompted Itamaraty to summon Libyan envoy ('Abd al-Latif Bakr) and has greatly strained bilateral relations. A breaking of relations or the recalling of Brazilian Ambassador to Libya Carlos Lobo may now follow. However, the statement made by Aureliano Chaves has allowed Al-Qadhdhafi latitude for retraction.

Air Ministry spokesman Col (Norberto Brum) has reported that the ministry has not given up hope and is still negotiating with Alitalia in an effort to get the Libyans out of Brazil as soon as possible.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY291453 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[By special envoy (Carlos Rodrigues)]

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, a member of President Joao Figueiredo's entourage in Mexico, said that Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi's criticism against Brazil -- criticism that was made in the wake of the retention of four Libyan planes on the grounds that they were transporting arms through Brazilian airspace without official authorization -- is unacceptable, untimely and inappropriate. The Libyan president charged that Brazil has retained the planes under U.S. pressure.

Asked by a reporter whether the Brazilian Government was concerned over the possible cancellation of a $180 million contract for the sale of planes to Libya, in view of the decision to return the arms seized in Manaus and Recife only through planes other than the ones which still remain grounded in Brazil, Saraiva Guerreiro replied: We are concerned by the political, rather than the commercial, aspects of this matter.

Saraiva Guerreiro reiterated that Al-Qadhdhafi's criticism is unacceptable because the Brazilian Government has acted in keeping with international treaties. The Brazilian foreign minister does not yet know through what channels the arms will be returned. However, it is certain that the arms will not be returned through the grounded Libyan airplanes.

Libyan Crew Members Face Charges

PY291835 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Apr 83 p 4

[Excerpts] Recife (O GLOBO) -- In an inquiry that has been opened at the Boa Viagem police station in Recife, Mohamed Gharib, Hilad Baship Sharrof, Mohamed Alashn, Mohamed Ransk, Saleh Nuftah, Mahmud Trug, Kenneth Oliver Price and Abdul Rezat -- all of them members of the Libyan plane crew -- and Ali Otman Dhkhlini -- the Libyan Government's representative in Brazil -- have been charged with attacking two photographers and damaging their cameras. The photographers are Pedro Luis Ferreira of O GLOBO and Luis Chagas of DIARIO DE PERNAMBUCO.

The photographers' depositions were taken at the Boa Viagem police station at 1700 in the presence of Press Secretary Angelo Castelo Branco and state protocol chief Augusto Rodrigues, who represented Itamaraty. Photographer Luis Chagas, who suffered slight injuries and bruises, was referred to the Forensic Medicine Institute with a written order for a corpus delicti inspection.

Libyan Embassy Apology

PY291850 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] Journalist Roberto Marinho, chairman of the O GLOBO organization, received a message yesterday, signed by Mohamed Ahmed Matri, of the Libyan Embassy Popular Committee for Information Matters.

It said: "The Libyan Popular Bureau in Brasilia has learned about the incident involving photographer Pedro Luis Ferreira, of that influential newspaper and wants to present its apologies for the unfortunate incident. The Libyan Popular Bureau is convinced that the eminent director-president will interpret that incident in an appropriate and just manner. The anxiety of the crew members of our airplanes has left our pilots in a state of tension and shock, thus provoking the deplorable incident.

"I am certain that this prestigious newspaper will put forth its best efforts to minimize the incident, thus contributing significantly to improving the ties of friendship between Brazil and Libya. I beg you to accept my anticipatory gratitude for acknowledging my apologies."

Soviet Instructors Alleged Aboard

FY292317 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- According to sources from the security services, the SNI [National Intelligence Service] and the G-2 of the EMFA [Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces] are investigating the presence of Soviet military advisers among the 48-man crew of the Libyan planes that are parked in Manaus and Recife. According to the sources, the investigation started when a report was received from the American Intelligence Service, indicating the possibility that the instructors have the mission of training Nicaraguan military forces.

Meanwhile, the investigation is being carried out very quietly in order to try and avoid, according to the sources, a deterioration in the diplomatic impasse over the incident of the Libyan planes. Moreover, it is very difficult to prove this type of suspicion without submitting the crewmen to intensive questioning.

The passports of the Libyan crewmen are being examined by Brazilian authorities, as occurs in similar cases when planes that are making irregular flights are detained. The same sources highlighted the fact that the sending of experts from the selling country in order to provide instruction regarding the use of the weapons is quite normal. Brazilian sellers of weapons operate in the same way.

This training in the use of war material occurred when Brazilian arms were sold to Iraq and the training took place even during the war with Iran. Training is a part of the technical assistance that is provided for in the sales contracts of weapons.

Cultural Attache Mikhail Lissovoi said last night that "the information that indicates that there are Soviet officials among the Libyan crews is not valid." He said that the fact that the Soviet Union manufactures planes and sells them to Libya means nothing. He said: "We sell civilian planes to several countries as Brazil sells its socks. This would not be the reason for Russians to be aboard the planes. That information is not true."

Deputy Italo Conti, a member of the National Security Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, said yesterday that Russian or Libyan instructors could be among the passengers of the Ilyushin and Hercules planes that are parked in Brazilian airports. He highlighted the fact that the majority of the war materiel that was being transported by the planes is used by Warsaw Pact countries, such as the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

"Everything indicates," he said, "that there are Russian or Libyan military experts on board the planes, simply because the sending of experts to the country that is going to receive the weapons is a policy that has been adopted by all suppliers of war materiel. There is a need to make known the characteristics of the weapons and what they are used for."

According to Conti, there are two Korean jeeps among the cargo, and the war materiel is of Soviet, Czechoslovak and North Korean origin. The Korean jeeps have a modern tactical use and they are mounted with multiple rocket launchers, with each launcher firing six rockets.

According to the deputy, there is a large quantity of explosives on board the planes without the appropriate safeguards that are taken by air forces when transporting that type of materiel.

More Foreign Minister Comments

PY292336 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro emphasized in Cancun that the case of the Libyan planes is following its natural course, because it is being handled within a legal framework and in accordance with international conventions. According to Saraiva Guerreiro, it does not matter if Colonel al-Qadhdhafi makes statements, because that is not in any way going to change the course of the case, which has been strictly followed up to date.

Saraiva Guerreiro said that the case is practically closed for Brazil and that the planes can take off at any time, but without the cargo, which will be returned by other means.

Note on Al-Qadhdhafi Statements

PY300046 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 5

[By special correspondent]

[Text] In Cancun Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro termed as "inopportune, unacceptable and not in keeping with reality" the statements made by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the Brazilian Government's attitude regarding the case of Libyan planes, which he called as "subservient" to the United States. Guerreiro added that Brazil will not change its attitude and that the course of action will continue to be the same "notwithstanding Al-Qadhdhafi or any other persons' statements." In Brasilia Itamaraty's acting spokesman Ricardo Carvalho issued a note in similar terms.

The spokesman's note states: The behavior of the Brazilian authorities in the case of the Libyan planes has been based on the strict respect of the basic rules of international coexistence. Today we have learned of remarks attributed to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi which, as reported and if confirmed are inadmissible and unacceptable."

Before Itamaraty released this official statement, Joao Augusto de Medicis, head of the Near East Department, summoned "Brother" Abdulatif Khalifa Buker, head of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (Libyan Embassy), to voice the Brazilian Government's surprise over the statements and to hear an explanation. Aureliano Chaves, acting president of the republic, had ordered that Itamaraty confirm Al-Qadhdhafi's statements and take action.

During his meeting with Medicis the Libyan representative tried to minimize the scope of the statements. Itamaraty ordered its ambassador to Tripoli, Carlos Lobo, and its charge d'affaires in Lagos, Nigeria, Rubens Barbosa, to confirm the full text of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's speech.

Itamaraty, in its note, left a diplomatic margin so that the incident could be settled. In its short note the Foreign Ministry used the expressions "attributed" to the colonel, as "reported" and "if confirmed" which gave the Libyan Government the opportunity to settle the issue. Tripoli could simply state that its official press agency JANA had misinterpreted Al-Qadhdhafi's statements.

Usually Itamaraty avoids making comments on statements made by any authority before receiving the official version from the respective government. However, this time the Foreign Ministry broke its rules obviously because of the seriousness of the case which involves Brazil and Libya and because of the harshness of Al-Qadhdhafi's statements.

The last time a chief of state made reference to Brazil in such harsh terms was in the early sixties when Fidel Castro made a speech in Algeria during the summit of the Non-aligned Movement. On this occasion he called the Brazilian Government "dictatorial" to which the Brazilian representative at the meeting, Wladimir Murtinho, answered that Cuba was in no position to refer to "dictatorships" in other countries. Itamaraty has not confirmed nor denied the possible visit to Brazil of the Libyan prime minister [as published].

More on Libyan Cargo

PY300213 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 8

[Excerpt] A U.S. Government mission, with State Department credentials, stayed in Manaus from Sunday until Wednesday trying to get information about the cargo of weapons and explosives that the Air Force and the Army unloaded from the three Libyan Ilyushins. This information was given to JORNAL DO BRASIL in Manaus by two Air Force officers. According to the officers, six U.S. citizens arrived in the Amazon area and they were received "coldly" by the Brazilian military.

According to the officers, the government's intelligence services were told that they could not give out any information on the Libyan cargo. They stated that Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos and Army Minister Walter Pires wanted the press present when the cargo was unloaded. But, Itamaraty convinced the president that a covert operation should be carried out and that the contents of the cargo should be kep secret. Figueiredo accepted the argument that he could be accused by the Libyan Government of favoring the Washington government. This is why the Brazilian Government refused to receive U.S. information about the Libyan operation.

Figueiredo has received the breakdown of the Libyan cargo. The planes were carrying 52 tons of military equipment, in addition to a 2-seater Czechoslovak training and combat plane, which can carry a load of 1 ton. The Ilyushins were also carrying 8 portable Russian antiaircraft guns, 8 rocket launchers, 5 tons of bombs of U.S. origin and 2 Russian rockets that were manufactured during World War II. The light weapons, carbines and submachineguns, were being carried by the Hercules that was detained at the Guarapes Airport, Recife.

GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH INTENSIFYING REPRESSION

PY221517 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Santiago, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Repression in Chile has reached one of its highest levels in the past few years as a result of the increase in arrests and an upsurge of torture, the Chilean Human Rights Commission claimed here today.

Last March police and security agents arrested 374 opponents, most of them while they were taking part in demonstrations against the administration of General Augusto Pinochet in Santiago and other cities, according to the commission's latest monthly report.

Thus, the number of people arrested during the first quarter of 1983 rose to 553, which represents one of the highest levels of repression over the past few years, the commission said.

Based on personal testimonies, the study includes 12 accounts of physical harassment and states that torture again became a practice affecting nearly all detainees.

Among these cases appears that of student leader Patricia Torres who, together with 33 other detainees, was banished to the remote Pisagua inlet, 2060 km [as received] north of Santiago, to serve her 90-day banishment.

The commission also reported the arrest of two Catholic priests and the expulsion of three others -- two Irish and one Australian -- who were accused by the military government of taking part in political activities.

Torture Condemned

PY282349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Santiago, 27 Apr (AFP) -- A commission made up of Chilean bishops and other personalities charged here today that the undeniable, persistent and outrageous torture to which members of the opposition to the Chilean military government are subject is the worst scourge that afflicts this country.

The head of the recently created commission maintained that the use of sophisticated and systematic methods of torture in secret jails and security agency facilities is corroding our society.

The commission, headed by Pedro Castillo, a medical doctor, released written testimonies on dozens of recent cases, which have occurred despite the safeguards established by the Constitution that has been in force since 1980.

Father Juan de Castro said that, in the opinion of the church, these are shameful actions because Chile is a Christian country that is ruled by people who claim that they themselves are Christian.

Torture may be practiced by brutes, but government authorities are morally responsible for such actions, the church dignitary added. According to the commission, 37 cases of torture were reported during the first quarter of 1983. This figure is remarkably larger than those for the first quarter of the 4 previous years.

The commission reported that 10 men and 2 women, who were arrested by National Intelligence Center (CNI) agents in March, were repeatedly immersed in water until they almost drowned and were subjected to electric shocks in the most sensitive areas of their bodies while being questioned. The two women were subjected to sexual violence.

Other victims have reported gang rapes, beatings, immersion of their heads in excrement, forcible drinking of urine, extortion with [words indistinct] use of drugs, the commission reported.

Jorge Hourton, one of the four bishops sitting on the commission, said that the government wants to conceal these facts and that the recent official condemnation of a religious textbook that reported torture in Chile could be understood from that viewpoint. The church will stop speaking about torture when torture no longer exists, the bishop said.

BRITISH MINISTER ONSLOW MEETS PRESIDENT PINOCHET

PY281447 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Cranley Onslow, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has meet with President Pinochet. Foreign Minister Miguel Alex Schweitzer also participated in the meeting.

Communique on Onslow Visit Reported

PY291514 Paris AFP in Spanish 0341 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Santiago, 27 Apr (AFP) -- Cranley Onslow, British Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Miguel Alex Schweitzer, Chilean foreign minister, today discussed the South Atlantic Conflict and a trip to Port Stanely planned by relatives of Argentine soldiers.

In a communique, the ministry pointed out that the certifications the U.S. Government must submit to Congress regarding the human rights situation in Chile to expedite the arms sales to Chile were also discussed.

Schweitzer regarded the contacts as straightforward and positive and pointed out that during the meeting, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, a number of international and bilateral issues were reviewed. He added that as a result of the contacts today, relations between Chile and Great Britain were strengthened. The communique mentioned that the international economic situation and its prospects for improvement were also discussed.

Onslow, who arrived in Santiago yesterday, explained his government's standpoint with regard to the South Atlantic conflict and the problem arising from a trip to Port Stanley planned by relatives of the Argentine soldiers who were killed there during the war.

The Chilean minister explained to the British minister the political institutionalization process the country is going through and praised the favorable British stance at the United Nations, which is designed to end the discriminatory treatment applied to Chile in that forum.

The ministry's communique stated that both ministers regarded their exchange of viewpoints as positive and agreed to maintain closer ties with the objective of furthering bilateral ties in all fields.

During his visit, Onslow met with President Gen *Augusto Pinochet; Gen Fernando Matthei*, commander in chief of the Air Force and a member of the government junta; and also with Finance Minister Carlos Caceres and Economy Minister Manuel Martin.

The British minister, who has also visited Ecuador, will hold a press conference Thursday at noon before resuming his Latin American tour which will take him to Uruguay and Paraguay.

Reports of British Presence Termed 'Whimsical'

PY291546 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources have expressed their annoyance over reports disseminated by international news agencies regarding the alleged presence of British military personnel in Punta Arenas and Dawson Island.

The sources expressed their annoyance with, and termed whimsical the persistent reports insisting on the establishment of a British military base in the southern part of Chile.

The sources also stated that the reports seem to be disseminated by sectors interested in hindering Chilean-Argentine relations.

RADIO STATION INTERVIEWS POLAND'S DANUTA WALESA

PY300106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1740 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Apr (EFE) -- Danuta Walesa, wife of Polish union leader Lech Walesa, today told a Chilean Catholic radio station that unofficial demonstrations will be staged in her country on 1 May "because the workers have the power to do so."

In an exclusive interview with "Radio Chilena" of Santiago from her Gdansk residence (the Baltic coast), Danuta Walesa urged "all workers around the world to remain always united in striving for their rights because only through unity will they be able to fulfill and to secure their legitimate rights."

RECORD SALE OF NITRATE TO CHINA REPORTED

PY302340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Santiago -- China has purchased a record quantity of nitrate from Chile: 36,000 tons bound for that Asian country were just loaded at the port of Topocilla.

(Eduardo Bovenriet), manager of (Petimex) [expansion unknown], said that the nitrate will be shipped on board the ("Sao Yan Hai") and ("Chu Gian Hared") vessels. This represents a 62 percent increase compared to China's previous purchases of nitrate.

DE LA MADRID, FIGUEIREDO SPEAK, SIGN DECLARATION

Speeches Reported

FL281326 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0420 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Cancun, 27 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- In the face of all the pretexts being made to intensify tensions and destabilize ties between the countries of Central America and the Caribbean countries, President Miguel de la Madrid called for redoubling pacification and communication efforts and to give unlimited support to the principle of nonintervention.

At a banquet in honor of Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo here in the Mexican Caribbean, Miguel de la Madrid urged the states involved not to let the renewed peace initiative die out and to avoid having provocations lead to a generalized and uncontrollable conflict which would affect all of us, the weak and the powerful.

The Mexican president said the spirit of Contadora should be turned into a continuing effort to relax tensions, and he insisted on the need to take the paths of peace and negotiation, along with the political willingness to avoid the dangers which obstruct political negotiation. He stressed that we must go farther to keep the problems of the Central American region from growing or being repeated.

Mexico, he said, will continue to fight so that our Central American brothers may find in the principle of self-determination of peoples the best guarantee that the international community will respect the rights of these nations to live in peace and to seek their own path to democracy and development with liberty and justice.

It is also time to find the social solutions demanded by the enormous suffering of these nations in a new and revitalized peace offensive, the Mexican president said.

Miguel de la Madrid noted that the most harmful results of the international crisis are being demonstrated in Central America and the Caribbean but, he said, its dark shadows cover the horizons of countries like ours (Mexico and Brazil) as well.

The turbulence of the economic recession has created deep financial fissures which, in the form of the foreign debt, have endangered out expectations for development.

Quoting Mexican philosopher Alfonso Reyes, he asserted that interdependence between unequals is nothing more than a disguised form of domination. Mexico seeks to be a useful and outstanding partner in fomenting development between equals, he said.

On another subject, he said that the recent conflict in the South Atlantic created an atmosphere of unity in Latin America which should not be lost. He also stressed that Mexico's foreign policy has never sought to fill power vacuums or assume leadership, in the quest of which the essence of nations is lost.

Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo said that the situation in Central America constitutes solid proof of the need for a new international order. He said that the conflicts in that region are due to structures which are economically imbalanced and socially unjust.

We must urgently create the conditions so that Central American countries may voluntarily join the efforts to stop the violence and destruction, Baptista Figueiredo added. The men and women of Central America are fed up with violence. They plead for a peace built on justice; a peace that will open the way to economic progress and social improvement; a peace accompanied by effective guarantees of nonintervention and of the preservation of a representative and pluralistic democracy, he said.

The Brazilian president urged Central American countries to combine their experience and capacity for negotiation with that of nations such as Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama in order to make a frank and honest examination of ways to overcome the crisis.

Text of Figueiredo's Address

PY291609 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Apr 83 p 7

["Text" of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo's speech at reception given by Mexican President in Cancun on 27 April]

[Text] I have been deeply moved, and so have all Brazilians at this reception, by the generosity and fraternal spirit that have inspired the words by Your Excellency. We will never forget Mexico's warm hospitality and Cancun's heavenly landscape.

The hope that my visit will contribute to the strengthening of our friendship, to a better understanding of our goals and to an even closer relationship between Brazilians and Mexicans has increased the satisfaction that we feel on this occasion. Mr. President:

We Latin Americans have learned to appreciate and admire the Mexican experience. Mexico's capacity to implement a dynamic modernization process without disregarding its traditions, its ability to preserve and to reaffirm its cultural identity within a changing historical context are valuable lessons that we deeply admire.

A rich country, with vast potential resources and courageous people, Mexico has projected itself in the international arena with creative force at the service of equality, equilibrium and justice.

Mexico's role, which has always been outstanding, gains special significance at a time when the international community, bent under the burden of hegemonies, is searching for a satisfactory solution to the main economic and political problems of mankind and for new formulas for coexistence among nations of different cultural background, political regimes and economic development levels.

The Mexican voice, which is always present when great international issues are debated, has contributed -- with a conciliatory and creative spirit -- to peace and understanding among nations. Your inaugural address, Your Excellency, underlined this characteristic of the Mexican foreign policy: "Isolation is not only anachronistic but impossible. Cooperation among free nations is the only path leading to peace in an interdependent world."

The Mexican nation, which has entrusted the presidential mandate to you, as recognition of your abilities as a leader with clear ideas and broad academic, political and administrative experience, qualifications that have made your excellency an outstanding personality in modern Mexico.

The principles upon which your government has been founded -- revolutionary nationalism, comprehensive democratization, the renewal of society and decentralization and democratic planning -- reflect the values and aspirations of the Mexican people. The faithfulness with which Your Excellency interprets and translates those ideals into actions strengthens your unquestionable leadership and highlights, in the eyes of the international community, the profile of a political leader and statesman. Mr President:

The world is facing difficult times stemming from the combination of a severe economic crisis and the worsening of political tensions at both regional and worldwide levels. In these extremely unfavorable times, Brazil and Mexico play a very significant role when they reaffirm at a great variety of forums and opportunities their support for dialogue and cooperation.

This attitude is especially helpful in these times when mankind is being threatened by the disruption of the productive system, the decline of international trade and the slump in standards of living.

The growing schism between developing and developed nations calls for immediate action, not only because it is a clear-cut example of injustice, but also because it jeopardizes the progress of mankind as a whole by becoming an obstacle for the economies of the developed countries themselves.

Developing countries cannot do much more to cope with the present crisis, both because they are not the main ones responsible for it and because they do not have either the means or the structure required for the task. To burden us with yet greater sacrifices resulting from the international imbalance poses a severe risk even for those who have been deluding themselves with the temporary benefits of the status quo.

Balance and austerity cannot be achieved at the expense of economic growth or by throttling the productive apparatus, since the well-being and stability of our societies depend on these two factors. We cannot accept the sustained decline of international trade and of the exchange between developing countries, which cost us so much to set up. The sustained growth of our economies is an important factor for reorganizing the world economy and on a lasting basis.

Unilateral and disjointed efforts will not lead us to recovery. If interdependence is a fact, it must be acknowledged to its full extent, as well as in all of its implications.

No international economic system will be stable or effective as long as some of its partners are immersed in uncertainty and plagued by evils of every kind.

Developing nations are anxiously awaiting the signs that would tell them that developed nations are willing to seek overall solutions to the current crisis.

The enthusiasm and the conciliatory spirit which prevailed among the representatives of the developing nations in Cancun showed that a great many things could be done within the North-South dialogue if there was real understanding of the true meaning of this dialogue and political will to direct it toward the achievement of its objectives.

Unfortunately, ever since the Cancun meeting the North-South dialogue has been losing ground. The crisis continued on its sorrowful course by switching from commercial to financial, eloquently proving that the various aspects of the overall economic system are intertwined and that the mechanisms for multilateral cooperation are weak.

It will be best for all if international cooperation for development is stimulated, especially by financial institutions and by the opening of international markets to exports from developing nations.

It is obvious that the international economic system outlined after World War II by the great reconstruction effort demands a profound, critical study to amend it to the current international situation. The developed and developing nations must have the necessary humility and courage to recognize the defects and incompetence of the current system. They must also seek, through new mechanisms or new institutions, the instruments of equilibrium, of progress and well being for mankind.

Mr President, placing pressure upon Third World Countries suppresses the efforts to solve problems that are adversely affecting the peoples of these nations.

The generalization of tensions hampers dialogue and cripples the most constructive initiatives designed to build a just international order by reinvigorating the principles of self-determination of peoples, equal sovereignty of states and non-interference in domestic affairs of other countries.

The situation in Central America is unquestionable proof of the need for a new international order. This region is the stage of violent disturbances, whose causes are deeply rooted in history, in economically unbalanced and socially unjust structures. They cannot be considered as only an ideological confrontation or with the idea that solutions must be achieved by force.

Now that peace and reconciliation proposals have been prepared, it is urgent to create the appropriate conditions so that the Central American countries may be able to sovereignly engage in the effort to stop violence and destruction. To achieve this, they can count on the solidarity of all their Latin American brethren.

Our region has a remarkable tradition of finding peaceful solutions to controversies, and also of considering political problems in a prudent, innovative, mature and effective manner. I believe that the Central American crisis could benefit from a friendly and coordinated effort of the Latin American countries which, in virtue of their more intensive contacts and because they are geographically closer to Central America, are in a better position to contribute to finding adequate solutions to Central American problems. I urge, therefore, the Central American countries to join their experience and negotiating powers with those of such countries as Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama for a frank, friendly and rational analysis of the measures to overcome this crisis.

I have no doubts about the complexity of problems and about the burden of antagonism, which make this task politically difficult. I do not see, however, any alternative to the unerring practice of understanding and dialogue. The people of Central America are fed up with violence. They are longing for a peace based on justice; a peace that opens the way for economic progress and social improvement and a peace accompanied by effective guarantees against intervention, guarantees of the security of border areas, of respect for human rights and of the preservation of a representative and pluralist democracy.

Mr President, Brazil is making a tremendous effort for the good and prosperity of the people within the framework of a social democracy based on respect for rights and on free initiative. To achieve our objectives we need an international climate favorable to peace and development.

The force of the traditional relations between Brazil and Mexico, the imaginative capacity of our peoples, our common traditions, the difficulties of the current situation, the similarity of our views on the international order and on the measures to improve this order, necessarily lead to the strengthening of our bilateral relations. The program is clear: to tighten bilateral relations in the economic field as an instrument to lessen the effects of the crisis; to look for new formulas without prejudice, in areas which are open for bilateral cooperation; to give greater importance to political dialogue; in other words to create a new diplomatic horizon between the two countries which will provide an appropriate answer to the challenge of our times.

I am sure that we are capable of meeting this challenge. During the past few years, Brazil and Mexico have benefited from greater rapproachement and dialogue, strengthened by top level contacts and visits.

Trade has been expanded and new areas of cooperation have been established. Supplementary ties were created in productive sectors. Our non-processed products are exchangeable. Our trade balance in 1981 surpassed $1 billion, more than double the figures of the past decade.

If this trade is today hampered by factors which are strange to the will of our countries, it is up to us to return to the previous levels through creative and systematic formulas.

The recovery of bilateral trade levels, in addition to showing the Brazilian and Mexican capacity to face difficulties, will serve as an example of trade possibilities among developing nations.

It is also up to us to promote technical cooperation, to foster the use of human resources, cultural and scientific exchange, and to make full use of the important legal structure which supports our relations.

This effort for bilateral understanding will be complemented with a decision to intensify the current political dialogue between our countries. I received with great satisfaction your proposal to institute a mechanism of consultations on issues of our mutual interest. We will improve, in this manner, our understanding of problems which affect us directly and also our continent.

Mr President, we have much to do. In a period of crisis, our task must receive our urgent attention. The crisis will be overcome through the conquest of new balanced principles based on a growing respect for the basic values of mankind, including the preservation of cultural and national characteristics.

Encouraged by the spirit of friendship, admiration and confidence that have characterized my stay in Mexico, I invite everyone here to toast with me the prosperity of Mexico, the friendship and cooperation between our peoples, and the personal happiness of Your Excellency and of your wife, Mrs. de la Madrid.

Joint Declaration Signed

FL292045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1805 GMT 29 Apr 83

[By Sadot Fabila Alva]

[Text] Cancun, 29 Apr NOTIMEX -- The Mexican and Brazilian presidents expressed this morning their deep concern with the aggravation of the situation in Central America and the growing danger that armed conflicts may take place and spread throughout the region. In a joint declaration signed this morning by the two presidents, marking the end of Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's 4-day visit, they urged the involved countries not to undertake actions that might contribute to worsening the situation.

They agreed that the Central American crisis has its roots in the economic and social structures prevailing in the region and, therefore, they stressed that the efforts to solve the crisis should be aimed at overcoming the existing tendency of describing it as a part of the East-West confrontation.

The two presidents recognized that a lasting solution will only be possible without foreign interference and by means of dialogue and negotiation.

The Brazilian president confirmed the validity of the principles pronounced at the Contadora meeting and stated his support for the actions undertaken by Mexico and the other countries of the Contadora Group. He also stated that Brazil will continue to be ready to hold consultations with those countries with a spirit of cooperation in the search for solutions, which will benefit the peace and prosperity of the Central American countries.

They observed with concern that the persistence of the East-West confrontation, the appearance of new areas of tension and the armament escalation are grave threats to international security and peace.

They also underscored the importance of supporting and strengthening the United Nations as a basic instrument for preserving international peace and security.

They expressed their conviction that relations among countries should be based on the basic principles of the sovereign equality of the states; the self-determination of the peoples; nonintervention; proscription of threat and the use of force in international relations, and the peaceful solution of controversies.

In that respect, they stressed the need for a greater democratization of the system of international relations and restarting comprehensive negotiations, which would produce a program of reactivation and development, encompassing immediate measures for the more pressing problems and assigning priority precedence to the acute commercial, monetary and financial imbalances.

On another subject, the chiefs of state recognized that the insufficiency of cooperation efforts has limited the scope of Latin America's actions in response to a crisis that has more proportionately affected the countries in the region.

Because of this, they decided to encourage a greater rapprochement among Latin American countries and support all efforts aimed at economic integration and reciprocal cooperation in all aspects.

The two presidents expressed support for negotiations between the conflicting sides on the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and reiterated their support for Argentina's claim to the islands.

With respect to the world economic crisis, for which developing countries have no responsibility, they noted the importance of the charter of economic rights and duties of the states and of the declaration and program of action for the establishment of a new international economic order.

They agreed to call on developing countries to attend the UNCTAD conference with a constructive and cooperating attitude, open to dialogue and understanding.

The two heads of state voiced political support for the Latin American Economic System, which is an important organization for regional coordination and cooperation, and agreed to work for its strengthening with an active role in the system itself.

The two presidents recognized that the Nonaligned Movement plays a positive and relevant role in contemporary international policy, in the principles of peace, detente and decolonization on which it is based, for rejecting the policy of blocs and for its contribution to the transformation of international economic relations.

The two presidents energetically condemned the apartheid policy of the South African regime and reiterated their solid support for the rapid independence of Namibia, in accordance with UN resolutions.

They also warned with concern that the situation in the Middle East represents a growing threat to world peace. In addition, they stressed that the UN resolution demanding withdrawal from all Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian state should be complied with.

The presidents of Brazil and Mexico signed an additional document, the Cancun Declaration, in which they express a profound preoccupation over the marked deterioration of the world economic situation, demanding urgent effective actions, which would make the access of their exports to the markets of developed countries possible as well as provide for sufficient financial resources under adequate conditions.

They also noted that the conditions for a new phase of constructive dialogue between North and South are ripe, and reiterated that it is necessary for the international community to make progress in the solution of world economic problems and thus broaden the perspective of international peace and security.

SEPULVEDA CHIDES KIRKPATRICK, NOTES REAGAN SPEECH

PA291304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0831 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 29 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda chided Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, last night for treating those who criticize her Central American policy at UN debates like children.

"Mrs. Kirkpatrick, as we all know, has been a professor," Sepulveda told newsmen during the last night of a 4-day summit conference between Brazil and Mexico.

He added sarcastically that "at times, she acts at the United Nations like she did with her kindergarten students."

Last month, during a Security Council debate on Nicaragua, a country with a leftist government, Kirkpatrick, a former professor of political science and President Ronald Reagan's close adviser, criticized Mexico's foreign policy in Central America because Mexico supports what she described as growing communist movements.

In an apparent reference to that statement, Sepulveda said: "We will not permit any spokesman of any government to dictate the nature and orientation of our foreign policy."

Washington and Mexico have been at odds for some time over the political and financial support that Mexico has given Nicaragua, a country that the United States has accused of spearheading a communist conspiracy to destabilize Central America.

Asked about the request made by Reagan on Wednesday that his Congress increase military assistance to antileftist countries in Central America, Sepulveda said that this is simply a repetition of previous U.S. policy statements based on premises that Mexico does not share. He made no further comment.

Central American subjects dominated the talks at the Mexican-Brazilian summit meeting, which will end here today.

Brazil, for its part, has supported Mexico's peace initiatives, which are directed at bringing all of the countries in this embattled region to the negotiations table.

Economic topics also played a prominent role in the talks between the world's two most indebted nations, whose combined debt is over $160 billion, a sum that some bankers claim could bankrupt the Western banking system in the event of a suspension of payments.

However, despite the crushing weight of the two nations' debts, Mexican Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog has denied that Brazil and Mexico are making plans to renegotiate their debt jointly.

"We reached no agreement on the subject of joint negotiation of foreign debt, because it was not on the agenda. Moreover the Brazilian or Mexican authorities did not intend to incorporate this subject into the agenda," Silva Herzog said.

"We feel that the circumstances differ in each of the two countries. Creditors have also extended loans on different terms," he added.

NAVY SEIZES, FINES TWO U.S. SHRIMP BOATS

PA300252 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Apr 83 p 6

[Text] The Mexican Navy yesterday imposed 300,000-peso fines on two U.S. shrimp boats caught fishing in Mexico's exclusive zone. The boats fined were the "Elizabeth" and the "Garijack," registered in Brownsville, Texas. Almost a ton of shrimp and four nets were confiscated from the first boat, and half a ton of scale fish and four nets were confiscated from the second boat. The two vessels were surprised with their nets in the water. Coast guard vessels of the Navy Secretariat seized the boats off the coasts of Tamaulipas State at the mouth of the Rio Bravo.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIALS MEET WITH NICARAGUA'S WHEELOCK

PA291721 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Nicaragua's Sandinist regime is seeking to solve issues with Costa Rica through dialogue, for which reason it has sent Minister of Agriculture Jaime Wheelock as an emissary.

Wheelock met today with the state Security Council. He met for about 3 hours with Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar, acting Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano, Interior Minister Alfonso Carro, Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal Soto and Justice Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez.

The participants discussed border incidents and issues related to problems that have emerged in the last few months. Both sides presented documents and evidence. Wheelock presented documents on the organization of counterrevolutionary camps and operations in our country, including a video cassette of an interview with Nicaraguans captured in their territory who said that they were trained in camps in Costa Rica.

In turn, Costa Rica presented statements by peasants about armed incursions by Sandinists, including an incursion into the Guanacaste region staged by 200 men on 20 April.

The evidence presented by both sides will be analyzed by the two governments, in the hope of finding a prompt solution to existing differences. Our country noted that the State Council will meet on Friday to study the evidence and to decide on the measures to be adopted.

The Sandinist delegate said there will be an investigation into the charges made by a pilot who deserted the Sandinish regime. The pilot said that there are orders to conduct night patrols in Costa Rican territory.

The Nicaraguan official told the news media and the State Council that Costa Rica has demonstrated its neutrality and that this is a guarantee for Nicaragua. Wheelock said that Nicaragua does not want to damage its relations with Costa Rica and that, for this reason, it is prepared to rectify whatever error has been made. He supported the maintenance of the two countries' relations.

Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar said that neither of the two governments wishes to harass the other and that a satisfactory solution can therefore be achieved.

The Costa Rican Government reiterated its concern with the existing problems in terms of free navigation of the San Juan River by Costa Rican vessels. The Nicaraguan official was told that Costa Rica demands assurances that there will be no impediment to free navigation there and that the Costa Rican Government [words indistinct] each of the protest notes it has presented in the last 10 months.

Arauz Aguilar said that this meeting will encourage a positive attitude and that our country is prepared to go to any forum in its search for peace.

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE 30 DAYS

PA011608 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Apr 83 pp 4, 15

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Constituent Assembly approved the extension of the state of siege for another 30 days. As is known, the decree on the state of siege suspends constitutional guarantees on the inviolability of correspondence and homes and on the right to free assembly for public demonstrations.

PART TWO OF PAPER'S REPORT ON MAGANA REMARKS

PA282315 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Apr 83 pp 2, 23

[First part of interview was published in the 29 April Latin America DAILY REPORT, page p 10.]

[Text] Side Effects

Magana also referred to the sociopolitical and economic fields, and to the situation in Nicaragua, which has had side effects on the Salvadoran economy.

He explained that El Salvador has faithfully met all its commitments with international banks. However, now that the country has tried to obtain more of the same benefits, it has confronted obstacles due to the uncertainty that prevails in that sector, given that the international banking sector is afraid that what happened in Nicaragua will happen again with El Salvador. Due to the present situation that prevails in Nicaragua, that country has no international banking credit. Magana stressed that even though El Salvador had fulfilled its most difficult and delicate commitments, the country has been negatively affected by what happened in Nicaragua, where the government has lost credibility in the international banking sector.

Reactivation

Magana also explained that in comparison to the first half of last year, the Salvadoran economy has started a process of reactivation.

He said there exist specific plans to reestablish industries, mobilize capital, encourage greater business participation and institute a series of improvements in the development of economic, trade and industrial activities.

Magana said that the decline of the national economy during the past 3 years was mainly due to the fall in coffee and sugar prices on the international markets.

No Negotiations

Answering questions concerning the possibility of establishing a dialogue between the government and extremist groups, Magana categorically said the following: "I said the same thing on other occasions, and today I have to reiterate it. I have nothing to negotiate with the guerrillas. The only negotiation or dialogue has already been made by the people, during the elections of 28 March 1982. Today, those same people are getting ready to once more show the world their democratic beliefs and lofty civic spirit by participating in the upcoming elections."

Political Prisoners

The Salvadoran President stated that in the case of political prisoners it has been amply proved that legal procedures were already in action to achieve the liberty of many prisoners, even before the U.S. congressmen arrived with their demands. Salvadoran President Dr Alvaro Magana was interviewed in his office at the Presidential Palace yesterday at noon.

EDITORIAL CITES REAGAN'S 'CAUTIOUS' ACTION

PA291855 Sal Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Apr 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Reagan Promises To Defend Central America From Soviet Attach"]

[Excerpt] In his magnificent and eloquent speech last night before the U.S. Congress, President Ronald Reagan issued a call to all the U.S. people to support his policy for El Salvador and Central America, pointing out how the fall of our countries to communism would have grave repercussions for the future of the United States and all the free world.

The U.S. President is limited in his options and must maintain a cautious course of action between the radical viewpoints of his critics and the realities of a Soviet military attack in the very heart of the hemisphere. For this reason, his proposals might disappoint many, including some Salvadorans who expected a much vigorous defense from him of what has become a vital frontier of the Western bloc.

Nevertheless, since the White House took over handling U.S. policy towards Central America -- a change that took place after Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's trip to the area -- it has started to correct the basic focus inherited from the Carter administration and has been guiding a U.S. foreign policy towards Central America that had prevailed since World War II. This is the first time we have seen the desire to stop the advance of communism.

REBELS DAMAGE BRIDGES, DISRUPT TELEPHONE SERVICE

PA011237 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Apr 83 pp 4, 31, 37

[Excerpts] Armed forces spokesmen said that terrorist groups yesterday continued their wave of destruction in various areas of the country, especially in the Departments of La Union, San Miguel, Usulutan and Morazan. Terrorist attacks damaged El Delirio bridge in San Miguel, El Amatillo bridge in La Union and another bridge between El Amatillo and Pasaquina.

A good part of the eastern area is without telephone service because of the damage caused by extremist groups in various areas of the region.

The Coastal and Panamerican highways are threatened with the presence of extremist groups demanding money and jewelry from drivers and passengers.

Traffic on the bridge over the Goascoran River, between Honduras and El Salvador, (El Amatillo border post) has been suspended since yesterday, but the bridge may be repaired in a relatively short time.

AFP: FMLN ATTACKS HONDURAN BORDER CUSTOMS POST

PA291648 Paris AFP in Spanish 1554 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Travelers from La Union in the eastern part of the country have reported here that the customs post at El Amatillo, near the Guascoran River on the Honduran-Salvadoran border, was attacked and burned this morning by the FMLN. Initial reports indicate that the insurgents staged a fierce attack on military positions at El Amatillo and later burned the installations.

According to the same sources, in the attack the guerrillas destroyed 50 cargo trucks, with both Honduran and Salvadoran license plates, which were waiting to cross at El Amatillo, a primary border post between the two countries.

COPREFA REFUTES HONDURAN STATION ON ATTACK

PA292119 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] This morning our colleague radio station HRN, La Voz de Honduras, informed our listeners, via SERCANO [CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE], about an incident that took place at the border location known as El Amatillo. HRN said that the guerrillas had destroyed several trucks and had inflicted casualties on the Army. Immediately after this report was broadcast, we received a telephone call from the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, saying that the HRN report had been highly distorted. Let us hear an armed forces spokesman giving us the Coprefa version of this incident:

[Begin recording] Terrorists have carried out harassment attacks in the eastern part of the country. Since last night, groups of terrorists have been carrying out harassment attacks in several parts of eastern El Salvador, according to reports received this morning.

In Santa Rosa de Lima, La Union Department, the terrorists began these attacks last night; but as of early this morning the armed forces have the situation completely under control. Two national guardsmen and one national policeman were slightly injured in the attack on Santa Rosa de Lima. It was reported that the rebels suffered many casualties.

In Pasaquina, La Union Department, the extremists attacked the town but were repelled by the members of the armed forces. No casualties were reported in this attack.

On the bridge over the Goascoran River, which is at El Amatillo on the Honduras-El Salvador border, the terrorists have been carrying out harassment attacks since yesterday morning, and have set fire to several vehicles, including cargo trucks. Troops providing security for the El Delirio bridge in the jurisdiction of San Miguel also were attacked. The results of this action are still not known.

The terrorists destroyed a [word indistinct] truck with Chinese RPG-2 rockets close to the El Delirio bridge. It is believed that the driver of the truck was killed. In the attack on El Delirio bridge, which began last night and was still underway this morning, four soldiers were wounded.

This has been a communique from the Armed Forces Press Committee for YSKL and the other SERCANO radio stations. [end recording]

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Response to Reagan Speech

PA291402 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1331 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] On 27 April, U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered a speech at the U.S. Congress. In his speech, Mr Reagan described the Salvadoran people's current struggle as a vital problem for U.S. national security. Because of the way in which he referred to the struggle that is currently being waged by our people and by their vanguard, the FMLN, and because of the aggressive tone of his speech, the FMLN realizes that Mr Reagan has declared war on the Salvadoran people.

Our initial response to this speech is the operation launched by the FMLN's Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade today, 29 April, in various parts of the country's eastern zone. We have named this operation "In the Face of the War Declared by Reagan, El Salvador Will Win."

This is only the beginning of our response to the interventionist escalation declared by Reagan. We will expand the war against the puppet army. We will expand the sabotage against the dictatorship's war economy. We will defeat the imperialist aggression. Its millions will be useless in supporting a dictatorship that is doomed to defeat. We will win.

Honduran Cross-Border Fire

PA291718 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1629 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Our mobile unit continues to provide us information about the military operations that were initiated by our revolutionary army in the country's eastern region at dawn today, Friday, 29 April. It is now 1029. Go ahead, companero.

[Begin relay] We wish to state, especially to the Honduran people and to the news media, that as part of the "In the Face of the War Declared by Reagan, El Salvador Will Win" operation, today, 29 April, at 0245, a battalion from the FMLN's Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade attacked and now maintains positions at the border area of El Amatillo, an important post on the border with Honduras.

The sole objective of this operation is to attack the positions held by the Salvadoran Army and the security corps at El Amatillo. Therefore, we call on the Honduran forces that provide security to their border post not to involve themselves in the clash and to maintain their positions in Honduran territory. So far, the Honduran military forces have remained on the other side of the border. We ask the Honduran people to continue to listen attentively to Radio Venceremos' broadcasts, for if there is any change in the behavior of the Honduran forces we will report it immediately. [end relay]

It is now 1035, Friday, 29 April. We are again making contact with the Radio Venceremos mobile unit, which has more military information. Go ahead, companero.

[Begin relay] This is a last-minute report. Your attention, please. At 0748 this morning, Radio Venceremos received the following information from El Amatillo, a post on the Honduran border.

The report says: Honduran troops are taking positions and are beginning to fire their rifles and machineguns into Salvadoran territory. They have not crossed the border so far, but if they do, they will clash directly with the forces belonging to the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade that are maintaining positions at El Amatillo.

We repeat this information. Honduran Army troops have begun to fire their rifles and machineguns into Salvadoran territory, in the region of El Amatillo. So far, they have not crossed the border, but if they do they will clash directly with the FMLN's Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade forces. We call on the national and international news media -- on the Honduran news media, particularly -- to listen to Radio Venceremos broadcasts, since we will be reporting throughout the day on the development of the military operations in east El Salvador. [end relay]

Clash With Honduran Army

PA291825 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1736 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Summary from poor reception] The general command of the FMLN reports that Honduran forces are firing on Salvadorn territory. "At this moment, when this report is being prepared, forces from Choluteca [words indistinct] have advanced on Salvadoran territory. The forces of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade did not want an armed clash with the Honduran Army, since our only objective was to attack the El Amatillo border post." "Due to the advance on Salvadoran territory, however, our Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Battalion of the FMLN [words indistinct] the attack from the Honduran Army."

Northeastern Front War Bulletin

PA292220 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1718 GMT 29 Apr 83

[War bulletin from the General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, dated 29 April 1983 -- read by Radio Venceremos Mobile Unit announcer]

[Text] We inform our people that today, 29 April, as part of the "Commander Melida Anaya Montes, We Swear To Win" campaign, forces of the FMLN's Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade carried out, throughout the eastern part of the country, the operation called "In the Face of the War Declared by Reagan, El Salvador Will Win."

The actions that have been carried out as part of that operation have so far had the following partial results:

1. At 0245 today, a battalion of our Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade launched an attack on El Amatillo border post, the main post on the border with the Republic of Honduras. So far, the Salvadoran Army and security forces assigned to that position are surrounded by the revolutionary forces and up to the time that this communique was being drafted, the fighting was continuing. This morning, FMLN forces destroyed installations at the El Amatillo border post and blew up the important El Amatillo birdge, which is located in the same place.

2. At 0045, units of the Guillermo Posada Battalion in combination with commando units of our (?Nando) Armijo Special Forces Section attacked the enemy's positions of El Delirio on the Coastal Highway, in the sector that goes from La Union Department to San Miguel.

The attack on the enemy's positions was carried out in order to blow up El Delirio bridge, a strategic installation guarded by those positions. As a result of this action, El Delirio bridge was totally destroyed. The same revolutionary forces also blew up the energy substation at El Delirio.

3. Units of a battalion from our FMLN'S Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade also blew up the Pasaquina bridge on the Coastal Highway, along the sector called Los Mangos, La Union Department. These units also blew up the Agua Salada bridge located on the Pan-American Highway, between El Amatillo border post and the city of La Union.

4. Units of the Jose Mario Chamagua Battalion held control of the Pan-American Highway in the sector between the departments of San Vicente and San Miguel. They also controlled the Coastal Highway in the sectors between the railroad bridge and the city of Usulutan, between the city of San Miguel and El Delirio in La Union Department.

5. Another battalion from our FMLN'S Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade has been staging an attack since this morning at the enemy's positions in the city of Santa Rosa de Lima. They are attacking members of the 6th Infantry Brigade in La Union Department. As of this time, fighting is continuing at several of these points. There are actions still to be carried out in the same eastern zone. In the next hours, we will be giving more information. We also wish to report that U.S. A-37 planes bombed this morning densely populated zones in sectors near where the fighting is taking place. We will be providing complete information about the fighting that is taking place in the zone of El Amatillo border post with forces of the Honduran Army, which opened fire on our revolutionary forces.

Revolution or death, we will win. United to fight until the final victory. Hail the "Commander Melida Anaya Montes, We Swear To Win" military campaign. Hail the "In the Face of the War Declared by Reagan, El Salvador Will Win" operation.

[Date] 29 April 1983 [Signed] Commander Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Jorge Melendez, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Commander Ana Sonia Medina.

Campaign Gains Reviewed

PA291926 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Commander Melida Anaya Montes, with your example and because of your blood, we have sworn to win. We are winning in our current military campaign. Our military campaign shows a map of guerrilla victories: Sabotage on the Pan-American Highway; a raid into San Miguel; annihilation of an enemy position at the San Sebastian mines; sabotage on the coast road; annihilation of an enemy position and seizure of the township of (Ciribagua); sabotage in Santa Ana; toppling of electric towers on the Pan-American and coast highways; an attack on enemy positions in San Jose Las Flores, Chalatenango Department; power outages in San Salvador and the country's eastern region; a raid on (Tres Joyas) in Usulutan Department; seizure of Nuevo Eden de San Juan in San Miguel Department; annihilation of enemy positions in (Siete Joyas), La Paz Department, with recovery of over 90 military weapons and capture of 84 prisoners of war; annihilation and seizure of enemy positions in Potonico, Chalatenango Department; seizure of the township of Ozatlan, in Usulutan Department and seizure of a large number of weapons from the enemy.

Since 9 April, we have seized 234 rifles and 10 support weapons. We have inflicted over 200 casualties on the dictatorship. We have captured 116 war prisoners. Our military campaign will continue to advance because every FMLN guerrilla and every FMLN-held township is completely and fully determined to win.

Central Front War Bulletin

PA300241 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1300 GMT 29 Apr 83

[War bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Commanders (Ramiro Vasquez) and (Ricardo Gutierrez) report that on Wednesday, 27 April, enemy forces positioned in vantage points began advancing toward the lower part of Guazapa hill. Heavy fighting ensued in the Palo Grande and El Roble positions. By 1000 fighting had spread to a 10-km area from (Mirandilla), El Zapotal, (Icacal), (Izal), Burones) and (Platanares) cantons up to Santa Rosa. Meanwhile, the enemy was advancing west at the El Libano turnoff, on the road from Aguilares to Suchitoto. While advancing in this direction, the enemy maintained pressure up to the Tres Ceibas farm. The dictatorship's forces consist of three battalions supported by a battery of howitzers and helicopter gunships. Our army and militia forces have inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy during the fighting. As of Thursday, 27 April, at 1600 our companeros had suffered no casualties.

Guazapa has been an area of failures for the dictatorship, which is once again failing in its drive to subdue our companeros, who are beating the enemy troops. Each operation turns into bloodletting and attrition for the Army, which has not yet been able to obtain results. Onward companeros in Guazapa!

Honduran Heavy Weapons Fire

PA292128 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2030 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] At 1305 today, 29 April, we are once again contacting our mobile unit in La Union Department. The mobile unit will report on the clashes between our forces and the Honduran Army.

Attention, Attention: Radio Venceremos is broadcasting a last-minute report from the Amatillo area, which borders on Honduras. At this moment the Honduran Army is attacking, with heavy artillery and in an indiscriminate manner a heavily populated area of Salvadoran territory. We repeat: The Honduran Army is attacking, with heavy artillery and in an indiscriminate manner, a heavily populated area of Salvadoran territory. We are told that the Honduran Army is using three 50-cal machineguns, one [word indistinct] and 81-mm mortars, as well as three armored tanks that are firing with 90-mm cannons on Salvadoran territory that is heavily populated. Radio Venceremos, in future broadcasts, will report on possible victims among the civilian population because of this indiscriminate attack by the Honduran Army. We are told that while we are broadcasting this information the genocidal attacks by the Honduran Army continue.

Clash With Honduran Army

PA292209 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2030 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] El Salvador will win! Once again from La Union Department Radio Venceremos reports for our people on the actions being carried out in eastern El Salvador.

The following is another report from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front general command. The report reads: We report to our people and the peoples of the world that:

1. At approximately 0700 today, 29 April, Honduran Army troops opened rifle and machinegun fire from a Honduran border post, during our attack on El Amatillo border post against Salvadoran Army and security corps troops. Our Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah forces answered this fire, and the clash began.

2. At 0900 Honduran Army troops mobilized toward the border area. These troops came from Choluteca, and as of this moment they are giving support to the Honduran border post. They mobilized an armored tank and artillery with which, as of this moment, they are firing on Salvadoran territory.

3. At this moment, when this report is being prepared, forces from Choluteca, the Honduran department bordering on El Salvador, have advanced on Salvadoran territory. The forces of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade did not want an armed clash with the Honduran Army, since our only objective was to attack El Amatillo border post, destroy its installations and destroy the El Amatillo bridge. However, due to the reaction of the Honduran Army and its advance on Salvadoran territory, our FMLN Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah brigade stationed in that area, according to the procedures followed in these cases, answered their fire and engaged in combat with the Honduran troops. As of 1145 today, the combat continues.

Warning to Eastern Zone Residents

PA292232 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2030 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] El Salvador will win! The following is a last-minute report issued by the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front general command. The report reads:

The Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front general command calls on the residents of the entire eastern area of the country to stop their activities immediately. In various sectors of this eastern area, on the Pan-American and Coastal highways, as well as on secondary roads, our forces are engaged in important fighting and are carrying out control measures on the roads. We call on the residents of the eastern areas of El Salvador to stop their activities immediately, because in the next few hours there may be fighting in other areas of this eastern zone.

This order will be in force until our troops have fulfilled all their objectives. We call on the residents to offer their support to the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade during their fighting in all of the eastern areas of the country.

Operations Results

PA292318 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2030 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] We have a last-minute report stating that the theater of operations in one of the eastern areas extends over 300 sq km. We repeat, the theater of operations in one of the places where heavy fighting between FMLN forces and the dictatorship is taking place comprises 300 sq km. This includes El Mogote, Amatillo, Pasaquina, Santa Rosa de Lima and Bolivar. Another last-minute report states that FMLN forces are mobilizing at this time toward Bolivar in La Union Department, today the scene of anti-imperialist victories.

We continue reporting on our revolutionary forces' actions in eastern El Salvador. The FMLN has destroyed El Delirio bridge on the Coastal Highway. In order to accomplish this, our forces attacked the army positions guarding this bridge. In this action, our forces recovered 43 60-mm mortar rounds, 4 G-3 rifles, 1 M-60 machinegun with 14 ammunition belts and 1,500 rounds of 7.62-mm ammunition.

Also in El Delirio, FMLN command forces destroyed the El Delirio electricity substation.

Here is additional information on the political-military blows on the dictatorship's war economy that have taken place today, 29 April, day of anti-imperialist victories. Units of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade maintain control over various parts of the Pan-American and Coastal highways.

Attention, much attention: Here is another last-minute report just arriving at the Radio Venceremos mobile unit here in eastern El Salvador. FMLN forces have ambushed an enemy column sent from Usulutan to reinforce positions under FMLN siege in these areas where revolutionary fighting is taking place.

Here is more information. Attention: Here is another report on the actions carried out by our forces in the eastern part of the country. As part of the intensification of our "Commander Melida Anaya Montes. We Swear To Win" campaign; FMLN sapper forces have blown up several high-tension towers, leaving several parts in eastern El Salvador without electricity.

We also inform our people and the peoples of the world that are following our struggle that with the destruction of strategic bridges at El Amatillo, Agua Salada, Pasaquina and El Delirio, traffic has been interrupted on the Pan-American and Coastal highways. We repeat: With these sabotage operations on strategic objectives, traffic on the Pan-American and Coastal highways has been disrupted. With these actions, communication with the Republic of Honduras from eastern El Salvador has been interrupted. We repeat: With the destruction of these four bridges, traffic to the Republic of Honduras from eastern El Salvador has been disrupted.

Here is more information on our revolutionary forces' actions. Attention, much attention: Here is a last-minute report. Much attention: A few minutes ago, FMLN military forces dynamited the bridge at the entrance of Santa Rosa de Lima, on the military route. We repeat, a few minutes ago, FMLN forces dynamited the bridge at the entrance of Santa Rosa de Lima, on the military route.

Radio Venceremos will be reporting our people and the peoples of the world about the clashes that are taking place and will continue in the eastern part of El Salvador. We will report on clashes taking place on the streets of Santa Rosa de Lima, where our forces have encircled enemy positions. We will give further details of these victorious actions taking place today, 29 April, when our people have given effective blows to the dictatorship's economy, overwhelming political-economic blows that at the same time represent great military victories.

Later on, we will be giving more details on the activities of our revolutionary army, as part of the intensification of our "Commander Melida Anaya Montes, We Swear To Win" military campaign. [item ends]

Bridge Reported Destroyed

PA300157 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Information supplied to Radio Venceremos indicates that today at 1600 our forces blew up the Aguascalientes bridge located on the military route between the cities of Santa Rosa de Lima and El Amatillo. We repeat, the FMLN has blown up a sixth bridge today, 29 April. This time it is the Aguascalientes bridge on the military route between the city of Santa Rosa de Lima and El Amatillo.

More on Clashes in East

PA300208 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] El Salvador will win! Radio Venceremos reports to our people on the new political-military blows our revolutionary army is giving Reagan's interventionist policy and the pro-Yankee dictatorship in this eastern area of the country. The following is additional information on the actions of our revolutionary forces in eastern El Salvador. The FMLN has captured an unspecified number of soldiers at the El Amatillo border post, and has recovered 30 rifles. These are preliminary figures. We will later expand on this information.

As we have already reported, at El Amatillo border post our forces dynamited the international bridge that joins El Salvador with Honduras. Also at that border post, 40 vehicles were sabotaged, including many trucks carrying merchandise. Our forces also sabotaged and destroyed the installation of the El Amatillo border post on the Salvadoran side of the border. Further reports state that sappers have destroyed the Agua Salada bridge on the Pan-American Highway. FMLN sappers also destroyed the Pasaquina bridge on the Coastal Highway. Enemy positions in Pasaquina, La Union Department, were also attacked.

Honduran Troops Crossed Border

PA300229 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Battle report by the General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front on 23 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] Throughout the day on 29 April fighting has been going on between the FMLN's Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade and the Honduran Army. In the morning hours Honduran Army forces opened fire against FMLN units that were carrying out an operation against Salvadoran border forces and against the El Amatillo bridge, in Salvadoran territory.

The Honduran Presidential Palace justified the action this morning with an official communique, saying that its forces opened fire to prevent the blowing up of the border bridge over the Goascoran River. If that was their objective, we now report that they did not achieve their goal, because El Amatillo bridge was blown up on the Salvadoran side.

Later on, due to the actions carried out by the Honduran Army, it was shown that this was not the objective pursued by Suazo Cordova's government. During the following hours, forces of the Honduran Army belonging to the Choluteca Battalion entered Salvadoran territory through Goascoran pass, but their advance was repelled by units of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade, and they were forced to withdraw into Honduran territory.

Forces of the Honduran Army tried to advance using three armored tanks across El Amatillo bridge, but this action was also repelled by our forces, because the blowing up of the bridge prevented their passage into Salvadoran territory.

At approximately 1300, the Choluteca Battalion sent reinforcements with heavy artillery and carried out an indiscriminate attack against the densely populated area of El Amatillo. As a result of the shelling by Honduran artillery, our forces counted eight casualties among the Salvadoran civilian population, including a boy, plus members of the Salvadoran customs police. At this hour, 1800 on 29 April, the fire from Honduran support weapons continues.

The FMLN forces carried out the measures prepared for this kind of situation. We had previously issued several warnings that all aggressive actions by the Honduran Army against our forces and within the national territory would be answered by the combative actions of our forces. As a result of the clashes that took place today we announce to the world that military units of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade of the FMLN inflicted six dead on the Honduran Army, including a company chief, plus an undetermined number of wounded. This is a partial and temporary report about the Honduran casualties.

The FMLN will not allow, now or ever, aggressive actions by the Honduran Army against our national sovereignty or our people, without giving a just answer. The Honduran Army is the base for Ronald Reagan's aggressive plans for Central America, and in carrying out these plans they are getting a combative answer from our people. Revolution or death, we will win!

Northeastern Front Report

PA301455 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Report from the General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, on 30 April 1983 -- read by Radio Venceremos Mobile Unit announcer in La Union Department]

[Text] We report that yesterday, 29 April, a battalion of the FMLN's Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade occupied the city of Santa Rosa de Lima. At 1500, we occupied the National Guard garrison, taking an unspecified number of prisoners. In the action to occupy Santa Rosa de Lima, we recovered 34 rifles, 1 (MP-5) submachinegun, 13 hand grenades, binoculars, uniforms and other war materiel. At 0400 today, 30 April, after having obtained their objectives, our forces withdrew from Santa Rosa de Lima.

Revolution or Death, we will win!

[Signed] General Command, Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front.

HAVANA CITES FMLN-FDR COMMENT ON REAGAN SPEECH

PA291431 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The FMLN and FDR fronts of El Salvador have affirmed that the speech delivered by U.S. President Ronald Reagan last night before the Congress amounts to a desperate attempt to break the broad legislative opposition to the White House's military policy in Central America.

FMLN-FDR AIDE REVIEWS EL SALVADOR CONFLICT

PM290857 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 25 Apr 83 p 9

[Interview with FMLN-FDR representative for North America Ruben Zamora by Ramon Vilaro in Washington -- no date given]

[Text] Washington [no date given] -- "We have entered a critical moment," states Ruben Zamora, who is the FMLN-FDR's man in charge of external relations for the United States and Canada. Zamora is in Washington, where he is holding contacts with members of the U.S. Congress and other political groups interested in the situation in El Salvador.

This member of the Salvadoran opposition believes that the Reagan administration's radicalization in Central America "is dispelling in the short term the prospects for negotiation." However, he is of the opinion that "the course of the war itself will win the United States over to a negotiation for political change."

The FMLN-FDR assesses positively the initiatives of other Latin American countries, such as those of the "Contadora Group" (Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Mexico). It also hopes for mediation by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in Central America. Ruben Zamora, a 40-year-old lawyer and politician of Christian Democratic ideology, told EL PAIS that "the United States is heading toward an intervention in El Salvador, but dollars for weapons or for pseudodemocratic elections cannot change the course of the war; only prolong it at the cost of severe human suffering."

Question: What is the military situation in El Salvador, from the FMLN-FDR's viewpoint?

Answer: Ever since the FMLN's campaign last September, the military situation in El Salvador has changed as a result of the coordination among the various guerrilla fronts and the increase in weaponry. For instance, back in February, the FMLN used artillery for the first time. Assembling 500 men or mobilizing 1,000 is now another regular matter in the FMLN. On the other hand, in the Army, despite the U.S. assistance in weapons and advisers, what we regard as its two basic weaknesses have shown themselves over the last few months: the troops' low combat morale and the officers' command structure, which corresponds more to political than military criteria.

Question: To what extent do you believe the changeover at the Ministry of Defense will have an impact?

Answer: We believe that it does not resolve the problem, owing to the internal dissension which continues to exist among the officers. New Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova is a compromise candidate, because he is a general who works very close to Gen Guillermo Garcia and the U.S. Embassy, and who maintains strong ties with the extreme right, both in the armed forces and in the oligarchy.

Question: When you define Casanova as a man of compromise, do you include the possibility of compromise vis-a-vis negotiation?

Answer: I do not believe so. The Americans' aim with Vides Casanova's appointment is that he should become the armed forces' politician, which is unrealistic, because the internal differences in the Army persist, and the military will not abandon the political struggle.

Question: How does the FMLN analyze the Reagan administration's current policy toward El Salvador?

Answer: In the first place it must be noted that at the beginning of this year an important change occurred in the process of decisionmaking on U.S. foreign policy toward Central America. Previously it was operated by, let us say, the administration's senior bureaucrats, such as Thomas Enders in the State Department, Sanchez in the Defense Department and Minguez in the CIA. But at the beginning of this year an upgrading in the decisionmaking occurred, insofar as it is the National Security Council -- through William Clark, and, more directly, through Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, who operates in this as a direct adviser to President Reagan -- which is laying down the policy to be pursued. The White House thereby directly assumes responsibility for the policy, presenting the issue of Central America as an East-West confrontation -- that is, in terms of U.S. national security.

Question: Where might that policy lead?

Answer: What we find is that, on the one hand, the gradual increase in military assistance, although considerable, is no longer able to change the course of the war in El Salvador. On the other, it only succeeds in involving the Reagan administration even further in an aggressive process. Sooner or later it will have to face up to the dilemma of whether or not to intervene massively in El Salvador. This administration is following a path which is leading it toward intervention in Central America.

Question: What prospects do you see for a negotiated solution?

Answer: It is a myth. Because when Thomas Enders formulates his approach to seeking a political solution by means of negotiation, through third countries' good offices, an instance of which is his visit to Madrid, his plan is defeated by the National Security Council, under Clark's control and Ambassador Kirkpatrick's inspiration.

Question: Does the FMLN believe in the good offices of a special envoy or a mediator?

Answer: The role of a special envoy is designed rather to resolve the internal differences in the United States between the Reagan administration and Congress, and has the purpose of explaining the process of future elections but not seeking a comprehensive solution.

"Felipe Gonzalez Could Mediate"

Question: What terms would the FMLN set for taking part in the next elections?

Answer: In the first place it must be said that it is possible that the elections may be even more disastrous than those of last year, because a process of agglomeration toward the extreme right is occurring. We believe that elections are a valid and necessary instrument of the democratic process. However, for them to be able to work, there must be normal conditions of respect for human and civil rights. In El Salvador, not only do such conditions not exist, but, on the contrary, our taking part in these elections would mean our being killed.

Question: How could the influence of other countries, such as those of the "Contadora Group," induce a change in U.S. policy toward Central America?

Answer: We believe that the "Contadora Group's" participation, or other initiatives which may emerge, could have a beneficial effect on the Salvadoran situation, in the sense of promoting the atmosphere necessary for the parties in the conflict to be able to sit down and talk. But any solution which does not include the FMLN-FDR in the agreement will not be valid. The Salvadoran problem is an internal problem of El Salvador; therefore, it is the internal parties which should sit down and discuss and seek an agreement. Of course, in order to achieve this, the support of mediators attempting to seek out and bring together the conflicting parties is important.

Question: How does the opposition in El Salvador view the possibility of some initiative on the part of the Spanish Socialist Government?

Answer: We regard as positive the good will which the new Spanish Government has shown in offering its good offices. Felipe Gonzalez is an authority on the Central American situation. Spain should help all the parties connected with the conflict in El Salvador and with Central America in general to seek a chance of dialogue and agreement as the sole solution.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT RIOS MONTT ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA292046 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] I will neither be a presidential candidate nor remain neutral. I must urge the citizens to participate in the elections, for they will guarantee their purity, since I won'g protect anybody. President Rios Montt said the above at a news conference held at the National Palace. The president broached several topics and apologized to the journalists for not holding these meetings more regularly.

Undoubtedly, one of the most topical issues is the political situation, as many organizations are organizing to participate in the election that may be held next year.

According to President Rios Montt, he is currently studying a plan to call an election for a constituent assembly next year. That is the idea, he stressed. The only problem is the drafting of the electoral lists.

We are speeding up this work so that the citizens can vote using a single new identity document. We hope to issue this document to the Guatemalan people on schedule, so that the necessary conditions can exist for an election for a constituent assembly in 1984.

Question: How much will the campaign cost? Several politicians have claimed that the equipment and human resources that the government needs to call the elections will cost the state about 8 million [currency not specified]

According to President Rios Montt, these figures have been inflated, since according to the studies conducted, the equipment and resources needed will cost less than 3 million [currency not specified] But expenses are being held to a minimum.

I Will Not Be a Presidential Candidate.

Asked whether he would become a presidential candidate in the general elections that will be held after organizing the constituent assembly, he answered: "God willing, I shall not be a candidate."

I will be rector of the elections. I will watch so that the elections are pure and the people can feel happy to turn power over to whom they please through a popular vote. There will no longer be imposed presidents. Everybody should participate. I don't think I can remain neutral in this event, precisely because my obligation will be to exhort the people to participate in the elections.

I think that for the first time in the country's history a president will not sponsor any of the parties. I think, he said very ironically, that "I will sponsor all of them."

Power To Whoever Wins the Elections

The journalists asked President Rios Montt if power would be turned over to whoever won the elections, even if they were members of the Communist Party, whom he has urged to organize their political organization. Concerning this, he answered that all Guatemalans will vote, and if they elect the Communist Party, they can rest assured that power will be turned over to them because the people's will is going to be respected. The campaign will be clean and peaceful because I will watch so that power is turned over to the winner. I will not sponsor anybody, he reiterated.

RIOS MONTT ON U.S. INTERVENTION, OTHER ISSUES

PA292137 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Today, a few hours before Reagan's speech, Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt commented in this capital on statements by several high-ranking Reagan administration officials to the effect that the United States has ruled out the possibility of a military intervention in Central America.

[Begin Rios Montt recording] The United States can say that and yet do the very opposite a while later. The important thing is not to lose sight of our experience of 1954. Do you remember that? They must have told you about this part of our history, since you are very young. It is impossible for us to want to do anything: The right thing, however, is for nations to learn to be nations without losing sight of the interrelations. [sentence as heard] We want to learn to build Guatemala. If, due to this, they send in their marines, let them send them. [end recording]

Rios Montt then commented on the possibility that the United States might supply military spare parts. [Begin recording] [Rios Montt] The sale of these spare parts has already been authorized. We have not bought them because we don't have foreign exchange. That is the truth.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We need spare parts, but we have neither loans nor foreign exchange. They have not granted us any loans. Since I arrived in the presidency, we haven't been loaned a single cent. [end recording]

The president also commented on the alleged plot to kill him, and on the pursuit of those involved in this plot. [Begin Rios Montt recording] We have learned that, along with a few other political party leaders, I was to have been the number one target. We grew concerned about the others, lest they should think that we wanted to eliminate them. We are more concerned for them than for anyone else. [end recording]

Rios Montt also talked about the consequences that the new identification documents, which must still be issued, will have on the traditional political parties' structures. [Begin Rios Montt recording -- in progress] ...that we will put on the identification cards. This will be disastrous for the political parties because they had deceived us about the 50,000 members they had, by making up 50,000 signatures. I have seen one of those books [words indistinct], all of them the same. So they are upset. They will look for ways to worsen the situation, to eliminate the president and to see how they themselves can arrive. But they will arrive the wrong way, because the only way to remain in the presidency is with the people's support. The people already know that they have been manipulated and deceived. I did not ask for votes, but neither did I use boots to arrive in the presidency. I arrived in the presidency with a moral support that can provide the elements of judgment necessary to achieve democratization. [end recording]

RIOS MONTT SAYS SPECIAL COURTS TO CONTINUE

PA292328 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] According to President Rios Montt, the special courts will continue to operate for as long as necessary. So far, he added, their operation has had good results. Some 500 cases have been dealt with, and sentences have been dictated either to release or to execute the accused, depending on the evidence.

Results of Courts Announced

PA301518 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0637 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 30 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Guatemalan Government announced last night that 80 percent of those tried by secret tribunals have been released from prison. An official communique reports that a stay of proceedings was ordered in 110 of the 139 cases tried by secret tribunals, and that the individuals tried for various crimes ranging from misdemeanors to killings, rape, and kidnapping, have been released.

President Gen Efrain Rios Montt ordered the formation of secret tribunals in July when he ordered a state of siege in the country to combat the leftwing insurgents. The military communique failed to explain why the 110 were acquitted.

STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT PRAISES REAGAN SPEECH

PA300316 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The president of the State Council termed positive the statement made by President Ronald Reagan concerning the Central American situation. State Council President Jorge Serrano Elias defined the three important points on which President Reagan based his analysis of the situation in the area. Serrano Elias said Ronald Reagan is determined to attain peace in the region.

Jorge Serrano Elias was interviewed yesterday as he was leaving Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola's office. He said that in his opinion the speech delivered by President Ronald Reagan before the U.S. Congress was a positive statement. Serrano Elias said it was necessary for the United States to make a clear and categorical statement concerning the situation prevailing in the Central American area, because the region has the right to live in peace. However, peace has been disrupted by foreign interests.

He also defined the three important points on which President Reagan based his analysis concerning the area's situation. These points are the importance of having a strategy for the United States' security in the area, the U.S. Government's decision to put an end to the foreign forces that seek to destablilize countries in the area, and the clear and categorical intention to help achieve true and pluralist democracy in the area.

DEFENSE MINISTER PROPOSES AMNESTY EXTENSION

PA291908 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2326 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Defense Minister Gen Oscar Mejia Victores said yesterday that so far 626 persons have accepted the amnesty declared by the government on 1 April this year. The minister also reported the return of 763 Guatemalan refugees from Mexico to the Guatemalan border villages from which they had fled to escape political violence.

Mejia Victores agreed with Interior Minister Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz' suggestion a few days ago that the amnesty should be extended for another month. Both Mejia Victores and Mendez Ruiz base their assertions on the "good results" which the government has achieved so far. The defense minister has submitted a proposal for an extension of the amnesty to President Rios Montt, but no final decision has been announced yet.

EGP REPORTS REBEL ANTIGOVERNMENT ATTACKS

PA291855 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0327 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 26 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) of Guatemala circulated a war bulletin today in Managua reporting on its guerrilla activities against the government of President Efrain Rios Montt.

The communique notes that guerrilla units inflicted "24 dead and 4 wounded" on government troops, attacked two motorized convoys, damaged a helicopter and seized four rifles in actions carried out in eight municipalities of the Guatemalan departments of El Guiche and Huehuetenango between 1 and 27 March of this year. The communique adds that the campaign of harassment against the Guatemalan Army is part of their "united contribution to the combat waged by the organizations that form the URNG. [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity]"

HONDURAS

AMBASSADOR EXPRESSES APPROVAL OF REAGAN SPEECH

PA291915 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Apr 83

["Portion" of statement by Enrique Ortez Colindres, Honduran ambassador to the United Nations; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The importance of Reagan's words for us is that he has done what we have not been able to do, because we lack the human and economic resources. Today, Honduras and all the countries and the media of the world know the truth.

A respectful military government transferred power to civilians in an orderly manner to institutionalize democracy; and that the system of balance that was being established by [illegible] countries that are involved in a process -- Costa Rica, which has already had six or seven democratic elections; Honduras, which is beginning to restructure its legal system with honesty; and El Salvador, which is in its first stage, a National Constituent Assembly -- created expectations that Central America could be an area for investment, a secure area and an area of tranquillity and peace. However, this was violently destroyed by the campaigns and by the torturous image of the threat of war.

Therefore, if anything stands out for me, it is that at this moment we are on the front pages of the world, and it is now known that Nicaragua is not little Red Riding Hood, but on the contrary, that it has sided with the Big Bad Wolf.

Today, this Big Bad Wolf [words indistinct] is extracontinental through a Caribbean country, and to be able to stop what constitutes these countries' fervent faith in the democratic process, that country is the United States, which has the responsibility toward its neighbors and allies to lend them its shoulder when it is needed. This to me is the important thing.

To me, a point Reagan made is vital: The crumbling of U.S. credibility among its allies. You can be sure of what I am going to say. If Central America ever fell and U.S. democracy, the U.S. people -- because we are not speaking of polishing the apple of the U.S. Government; we are speaking of the U.S. people, represented by free elections -- if they were to turn their backs on their democratic friends, NATO security would come undone, because the countries that make up not only the EEC, which is an economic pact, but NATO, which is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization -- a defensive treaty organization -- would cause Europe to distrust its ally completely and absolutely, and U.S. security is based on the NATO pact and the strength of the United States.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON EL AMATILLO CLASH CITED

PA300105 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2147 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Forces of the leftist FMLN of El Salvador today occupied El Amatillo border post on the Honduran-Salvadoran border and tried to blow up the bridge connecting the two countries, Honduran authorities have reported.

The Honduran Government in a concise communique said that Honduran troops had prevented the rebels from carrying out their objective of cutting communications between the two countries.

Meanwhile, a Honduran Government spokesman said that the Honduran Army had limited their actions to guarding the bridge over the Goascoran River, and have not set foot in Salvadoran territory. In their efforts to prevent the destruction of the bridge, the Honduran soldiers exchanged fire with the Salvadoran rebels. So far, there are no reports of dead or wounded among the Honduran troops.

A police sergeant from Nacaome, who was identified as (Jose Martinez), reported by telephone that violent clashes are taking place and that there are many dead and wounded in Salvadoran territory. According to Martinez, the guerrillas placed dynamite charges under the bridge that connects Honduras and El Salvador at the El Amatillo border post, but the charges were discovered in time.

However, he did say that the bridge was damaged in one of its sections, apparently when some of the explosive charges went off. He added that clashes between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Army began early this morning, and that intense shooting was still going on. Many trucks loaded with merchandise were destroyed by the rebels in their smashing surprise attack against the Salvadoran military detachment at the border post.

According to official reports, the Honduran troops were under the command of Col (Arno Cerillera), whose orders were to prevent the destruction of the bridge and not to allow Salvadoran guerrillas and soldiers to cross the border into Honduran territory. The Honduran troops are of the Army's 11th Battalion, with headquarters in Choluteca, in the southern zone of Honduras along the border with El Salvador.

(Jose Hernandez), a resident of Nacaome, said that the clashes were violent early this morning, and that they were still going on, but on the Salvadoran side. The Salvadoran guerrillas opened fire on the Honduran customs building, and immediately the Honduran military detachment answered the fire. There were no Honduran casualties, the authorities reported. El Amatillo border post on the Salvadoran side is occupied by the guerrillas, (Hernandez) reported.

The Honduran Government has warned in a communique that it will not permit the destruction of the bridge that connects El Salvador and Honduras.

This was the first incident in which the Honduran Army was involved. The FMLN guerrillas had never before attacked Honduran positions. Last September, the FMLN denounced an alleged participation by Honduran troops in the Salvadoran conflict in support of the Salvadoran Army, and said that it has given orders to its fighters to attack the Honduran soldiers. On that occasion, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, said that Honduras was in favor of the Salvadoran Government and would not permit the Salvadoran guerrillas to use Honduran territory. General Alvarez accused the FMLN guerrillas of holding up banks, kidnapping businessmen and other crimes to obtain money to continue their campaign against the Salvadoran Government.

Damage, Casualties Cited

PA300116 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2147 GMT 29 Apr 83

[By Juan Ramon Aguilera Z.]

[Excerpt] Early this morning, Salvadoran guerrillas attacked El Amatillo border post on the Salvadoran side. During the attack they burned 15 trailers. Two Honduran truck drivers were burned to death, and 30 Salvadoran civilians and soldiers were killed also. The guerrillas damaged with explosives 6 meters of El Amatillo bridge, on the Salvadoran side. They did not enter Honduran territory because the Honduran Army in a firm action repelled the guerrilla attack.

OFFICER GIVES ACCOUNT OF BORDER FIGHTING

PA301453 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0953 GMT 30 Apr 83

[By Gustavo Rubi]

[Excerpts] Lajas, Honduras, 30 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- A Honduran military commander reported today that Honduran troops are concentrated along the border to forestall a possible incursion of Salvadoran guerrillas into Honduras.

Col Lionel Riera Lunati said that more than 1,000 Army troops occupied positions along the border after the guerrillas attacked Salvadoran military objectives in the border city of Amatillo yesterday and fired across the border causing the death of at least four Honduran civilians and wounding eight others, two of them seriously.

Riera Lunati said that his troops based in this border city, located 1 km from El Salvador, responded to the rebel fire from the other side of the border with the support of tanks, killing "many" guerrillas. He added that this is the first serious border incident between the two countries since the 1969 war over border differences.

"We are ready for a guerrilla attack here," the colonel said, adding that "no guerrilla has crossed into Honduras."

He noted that three Salvadoran soldiers who were wounded crossed the Guascoran River that divides El Salvador and Honduras and had been helicoptered to their country.

The inhabitants who fled toward Honduras from Amatillo, which is right on the border, said that the guerrillas attacked that urban center at 0200 Friday morning, burned eight cargo vehicles and blew up a bridge over the Guascoran River. The guerrillas immediately occupied the border post and shouted "do not intervene" to the Honduran soldiers on the other side of the border.

However, Honduran military sources said that the guerrillas opened fire on the Hondurans, sparking a confrontation. Late reports from the area indicate that fighting was still underway early this morning.

Members of rescue groups stated that thousands of residents from both sides of the border fled toward the interior of Honduras to escape getting caught in the clashes. They added that many Amatillo residents were unable to leave because of guerrillas sharpshooters. Helicopters and aircraft overflew the border area bombing and strafing the region.

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON VISIT TO FDN IN NICARAGUA

PA290440 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] Luis Zanazzi, Argentine journalist and special correspondent for the French LE FIGARO magazine, was in our country over the weekend, after being in Nueva Segovia Department, Nicaragua, for 5 days.

Zanazzi had been in Honduras before, at the end of 1982 and the beginning of this year, when, accompanied by French producer Ives Billion, he visited the Mosquita region, where they filmed a special for French television entitled "The Last Miskitos." Zanazzi has also been at the Iran-Iraq front for 2 months, as a reporter.

According to Zanazzi, one of the reasons for his visit to the Miskito region between Honduras and Nicaragua was to gather information on the genocide suffered by this ethnic group. "I have testimonies given spontaneously by those affected, who saw the Sandinist army kill their relatives and leave their bodies on the banks of the Coco River and at Lileymur village."

Regarding his stay in Nueva Segovia Department, where the Nicareaguan Democratic Force FDN struggling against the government has 65-percent control, Zanazzi said he stayed with the FDN for 5 days, specifically with the Nicarao Command in region one, which is under the leadership of "Commander Max."

Zanazzi added that this commando has 1,350 fighters, who are mainly students, peasants and former FSLN combatants. As an example, Zanazzi mentioned the man in charge of his tour, known as Sereno.

"This combatant was trained by Commander Cero on the southern front, and when Commander Cero withdrew, he did the same. When Sandinist authorities were looking for him, they killed his mother in Ticuantepec, Masaya. He then decided to join the FDN."

Zanazzi added: "What impressed me was the fighting ability of the FDN members." He termed the FDN "an elite army."

Zanazzi said that the majority of the people with whom he talked during his tour expressed their rejection for the current government, since Nicaragua is now in the hands of Soviets, Cubans and Bulgarians, and said that they are therefore struggling for their liberation, describing themselves as non-Marxist Sandinists.

Zanazzi added: "I say this because I realize many things about the peasants: They are poorer than poor, but one thing they have not lost is their dignity, which makes them fight with courage."

The rebels have enough supplies to resist for a long time, in addition to having complete control over the Segovia Mountains, Zanazzi added. They have FAL rifles and RPG's, most of which they have seized from the Sandinist army. They use guerrilla tactics, that is, a war of movement, maintaining vigilance and control over various towns in northern Nicaragua.

One of the most important strikes was carried out on 26 March in Las Puertas de Santa Clara, where the Sandinists have a base with 3,000 men. In the ambush on that date, the government forces lost 1 Russian C-3 tank and 4 IFA personnel carriers that were carrying 180 men. All of them died in the attack. The group that executed the operation was made up of only three men led by Commander Max. They were equipped with rockets.

Zanazzi recounted that this strike was possible due to the faulty strategy of the Sandinists, which is exploited by the FDN. The information on the ambushed group's movements was obtained by people from the village, who learned of the convoy's passing from the militiamen themselves.

Ten three-man groups were formed to carry out these attacks. They are called three Musketeers. They use 70-mm Chinese rockets and the conventional 60-mm mortars. They have an efficient, surprising firepower that permits them to control the jungle. This was also confirmed by another strike on the government forces on 14 April, when three station wagons of the Sandinist police were destroyed, killing 30 men. A similar action was carried out on 17 April, when 60 more soldiers died.

Regarding Commander Max, Zanazzi said that this man is a surprising military man. He has a fantastic organizational ability. These qualities are necessary to exercise the control they have in the jungle. This obliges them to maintain a well-trained army, with the ability to move swifty.

These forces seen by the French correspondent are located 10 km from Ocotal, virtually dominating El Jicaro, Jalapa, and the area called Susucayan. According to statements by Commander Max, they have large combat forces in Jinotega, Esteli, Chinandega and Matagalpa, led by eight commanders who have 1,300 men each.

Zanazzi stated that most of the FDN combatants are people who defend their way of life with an exceptional fighting spirit. Most of them are young volunteers having Christian, anti-Somozist, nationalist and pluralist ideas. They love Nicaragua and their own values, and are willing to die fighting in defense of their land. According to Zanazzi, they say their only ally is God, and in answer to the Sandinist slogan "Free Fatherland or Death," they use the motto: "Christ yesterday, Christ today and Christ always; they cannot stop us."

They added that the revolution carried out by the current commanders is a revolution of chicken thieves, since they have destroyed and pillaged the peasants and Miskitos, killing the hope of a people who fought for many years, suffering 25,000 dead for a freedom now turned over to foreign powers.

CONGRESS DEBATES U.S. RADAR, SALVADORAN TROOPS

PA291443 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party moved yesterday at the National Congress that the executive branch be formally asked to explain the installation of the U.S. radar and the training of Salvadoran troops in Honduran territory.

This motion sparked the most heated debate to take place at the legislative chamber so far this year. Chairman Efrain Bu Giron made it clear that the radars will not fire even .22-cal bullets.

We can't question the executive branch on the basis is simple rumors, the Liberals said. Deputy Diaz Arrivillaga explained that he was not defending Nicaragua but was trying to prevent an armed confrontation. Not all National Party deputies endorsed the motion, which was rejected by the entire Liberal bloc.

CONGRESS NATIONALIZES PURCHASE, SALE OF OIL

PA291845 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] In a single debate, the National Congress yesterday approved a decree whereby the government nationalizes the purchase and sale of oil and its byproducts, through the creation of an administrative committee that will purchase, sell and market that product.

This committee will be composed of the economy and finance secretaries and the president of the Honduran Central Bank. Its powers will include the exclusive purchase and sale of crude, reconstituted and refined oil and all petroleum byproducts on the international market.

The administrative committee was created based on the government's need to raise funds to balance the government budget. The difference between the purchase price abroad and the sales to the consumer will go to the public treasury.

The decree issued yesterday makes clear that any revision of the price structure of the internal market should not endanger the profit margins of the middlemen. However, even though it was requested at the chamber, the Liberal Party was opposed to having the consumers benefit if the international price drops. The people always pay for galloping inflation.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

PA291604 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1542 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government announced today, Friday, the appointment of Antonio Jarquin as the new Nicaraguan ambassador to the White House. Jarquin, who was in charge of FSLN international relations with Western Europe and the Socialist International until recently, replaces Francisco Fiallos Navarro, who resigned as head of the Nicaraguan mission in Washington last year.

Official sources reported that Jarquin's appointment "corresponds to the desire for peace of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN and the earnest wish to establish a rational climate with the North American government."

Jarquin met with members of the government junta and of the FSLN Directorate before leaving for Washington. No indication was given as to when the new ambassador will present his credentials to President Ronald Reagan.

CONTADORA FOREIGN MINISTERS SAID TO BE AT RALLY

PA291440 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The people took to the streets yesterday afternoon to show Reagan that we are not intimidated hy his threats. Thousands of Managua residents who are members of the mass organizations raised their rifles and the FSLN and Nicaraguan flags to demonstrate to Ronald Reagan's government that the people here are not willing to see U.S. imperialism again give orders in this country.

Workers from the factories, businesses and institutions, peasants, teachers, intellectuals, students and vendors from popular markets filled the Carlos Fonseca Plaza of the Revolution to overflowing yesterday afternoon after staging a combative march for sovereignty along Bolivar Avenue in Managua. Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta; and Dr Sergio Ramirez and Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, the other junta members, were on the main platforms. Also present were the members of the FSLN Directorate, ministers and vice ministers and the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group; Brenda Rocha, militiawoman with the sweet smile, and Father Jose Arias Caldera.

In his keynote speech, Msgr Arias Caldera said that unity should prevail among our people at this time and that anyone who does not defend his country is committing a sin.

The political rally began yesterday with representatives of the workers who are organized in the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST], the political unity of parties in the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR], and the determination of a people to defend their homeland, and ended with the people's march for peace and sovereignty. [sentence as heard]

The following speakers addressed the public in this order: Lucio Jimenez, CST secretary general; Companero Lombardo Martinez for the FPR; Brenda Rocha, the people's fighter, and Msgr Jose Arias Caldera.

U.S., CANADIAN TOURISTS PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA300217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2321 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A group of U.S. and Canadian tourists gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy in this capital today to protest President Ronald Reagan's policy toward Nicaragua.

A group of 38 citizens participated in the demonstration, headed by U.S. journalist Judy Butler, who writes for the New York magazine NACLA [not further identified].

The demonstrators delivered a communique to a U.S. Embassy official, in which they stated that "despite the formidable technological capacity of the United States, it has not been able to provide positive evidence of the alleged arms trafficking from Nicaragua to other Central American countries." The U.S. and Canadian citizens added that "Nicaraguans we have talked with have told us they want to live in peace, and they insist on asking the U.S. Government to stop its intervention in Nicaragua aimed at preventing people from constructing a new society."

NOTE SENT TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON ATTACK

PA300413 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Nicaragua today presented to the United Nations an energetic protest over a new attack from Honduran territory by Somozist counterrevolutionaries. About 60 mortar rounds were fired from Honduras on the town of (La Cantina), Nueva Segovia Department. Here is the report by the UN information service: [Begin recording] Nicaragua has presented a new denunciation to the Security Council. In a note addressed to the Security Council president, Nicaragua reported that Somozist mercenaries opened indiscriminate fire on the small village of (La Cantina) from Honduran terriroty. The note indicated that it is not yet known whether there were any casualties, due to the communications problems in the area. [end recording]

COMMANDER WHEELOCK RETURNS FROM COSTA RICA

PA291825 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica are growing stronger as a result of the concurrent view that a political solution to the Central American conflict is necessary. Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman announced this upon returning yesterday from San Jose. The Sandinist Front delegation led by Commander Wheelock Roman met with the members of the Costa Rican Government's National Security Council, which include Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano, Interior Minister Alfonso Carro and Justice Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez.

According to Commander Wheelock, the meeting was positive, because the members of that fraternal country's security council were receptive. They received a message from the FSLN National Directorate that (?outlined unity goals) intended to curb the Reagan administration's maneuvers in the isthmus. Wheelock stressed that to date, only Nicaragua and Costa Rica have realized that unity is the solution to the area's crisis.

HAVANA CITES REACTION TO REAGAN SPEECH

PA292258 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of systematically lying during the speech he delivered on Wednesday before the U.S. Congress.

In an interview with NBC and CBS, D'Escoto said that Reagan lied when he said that the U.S. had uselessly tried to talk with Nicaragua to resolve bilateral discrepancies. Washington, the foreign minister recalled, has maintained a permanent policy of rejection dialogue with Nicaragua.

Julio Icaza, Nicaraguan alternate ambassador to the UN, said that during his speech all the U.S. President did was reiterate that he considers Central America an exclusive reserve of the United States, that anything that may happen in that area threatens U.S. interests and that his government is willing to do everything to maintain U.S. domination in that area.

HAVANA REPORTS ANTI-REAGAN DEMONSTRATION

PA301500 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] In Managua, more than 100,000 people ratified their decision to defend Nicaragua from the armed aggression financed and directed by the United States. They condemned last Wednesday's threats by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The demonstration has been seen as the Nicaraguan people's rejection of the aggressive speech delivered by Reagan. There were demonstrations also in department capitals and in towns near the Honduran border where a struggle is being waged against counterrevolutionary forces that have been infiltrated from that neighboring country.

Speaking on behalf of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, Lombardo Martinez said that Nicaragua is in a revolutionary process and has the dignity that was forged -- and that gained maturity -- during the struggles against interventions.

Lucio Jimenez, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation, said that the arms raised throughout Nicaragua and the banners waving to signal victory are the response to President Reagan's speech. Speaking at the mass rally in Managua, Father Jose Arias described Ronald Reagan's speech to the U.S. Congress as a big farce. He said that the rooms of the U.S. Congress were built at the expense of the blood, sweat and death of the people of the world.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES REACT TO REAGAN SPEECH

LD281150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1020 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, Apr 28 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan's address to the U.S. Congress last night (Wednesday), regarding alleged Soviet threats to deploy missiles with nuclear warheads in the Central American region, has provoked sharp reactions in Central American political circles. Reagan's request to the U.S. Congress for funds for military aid to El Salvador and for the authorization to prevent the developments in Central America from jeopardizing the security and prosperity of the U.S. Nation is interpreted in Mexico as a continuation of the U.S. policy towards the region, leading to a war on an international scale.

The approving of 30 million dollars in U.S. military aid to El Salvador is interpreted in Managua as an attempt of the U.S. administration to enter a long and exhausting battle against changes in the region, similar to the one it had undertaken in Vietnam.

In his speech to Congress, the U.S. President justified his concern for the security in Central America not only with the strategic importance the region has for the U.S. but also with the "global responsibility" the U.S. has for peace and security in the world.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY CONTINENTAL PEACE CONFERENCE

PA301810 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Apr 83 p 8

[Statement issued at the closing session of the Continental Conference for Peace and Sovereignty held in Managua from 21 - 23 April -- capitals denote upper case as published]

[Text] The participants in the Continental Conference for Peace and Sovereignty in the Caribbean, committed to the peoples who are resisting and confronting imperialist aggression, imbued with a profound anti-interventionist feeling; being defenders of respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples of the world and faithful defenders of peace and feeling great indignation over the U.S. Government's warlike policy toward Central America and the Caribbean -- especially its irrational hatred for the peoples and government of the new Nicaragua -- believe that the threats, blackmail and aggression toward the Sandinist people's revolution are a basic aspect of the objectives that the U.S. Administration under Ronald Reagan is pursuing in its constant and systematic attempts to endanger world peace. This posture is manifested in the U.S. Government's crazy arms race and in its permanent attack on and interference with the sovereignty of the peoples in the region.

The systematic attack by the Reagan administration and certain allied governments in the area against the Sandinist people's revolution is a flagrant violation of the Nicaraguan people's right to build a free and sovereign future. By unleashing an undeclared war against Nicaragua and by financing and training counterrevolutionary groups of Somozists and traitors that they launch in an increasing invasion of Nicaragua, the imperialists vainly seek to stop the uncontainable advance of the Nicaraguan people and Government. This interventionist policy of the Reagan Administration is evident at every moment, while the Sandinist revolution is effecting a revolutionary transformation in the economic, political and social areas and erasing the scars of the exploitation and domination on which the Somozist dictatorship rested. Seeing this, the U.S. Government has launched attacks on Nicaragua that are designed to regionalize the undeclared war and intensify interference with the revolutionary processes of El Salvador and Guatemala.

The triumph of the Sandinist revolution undoubtedly represents a strategic victory for the world's peoples and a basic defeat for imperialism. Thus the struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people from Sandino's time to the present is seen as one of the greatest hopes for the achievement of peace and sovereignty.

Nicaragua is in a real war situation, a situation of constant military as well as political and economic attacks by the U.S. Government. Nicaragua is the target of constant aggression from counterrevolutionary groups backed by the Honduran Government, which violate its sovereignty and self-determination.

Therefore, interpreting the sentiments of our peoples and having confirmed the advances of the Sandinist people's revolution and the constant harassment and systematic aggression to which Nicaragua is being subjected by the imperialists, and being true defenders of popular struggles to end oppression, discrimination, neglect, exploitation and lovers of peace, WE DECLARE: Our intention to permanently defend, in our respective countries, the new Nicaragua's right to self-determination, and consequently the right to take the necessary measures for defense and to pursue the peace policy of the government and people.

In this regard we PROPOSE: 1. To permanently carry out information campaigns to clarify the situation that Nicaragua is currently enduring due to imperialist threats, blackmail, pressure and aggression.

2. To denounce the aggression being endured by the people of Sandino and Fonseca at all international forums or events in which we participate.

3. To strengthen the ties and the friendship between our respective countries and the Nicaraguan revolution through the exchange of delegations that will visit Nicaragua to become acquainted with the facts on the spot and receive [as published] solidarity and to denounce the Reagan administration's interventionist plans.

WE ALERT the world's various sectors to the escalated intervention that the Reagan administration is carrying out against the Sandinist people's revolution. WE CALL for the constant mobilization of workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, Christian men and women, political parties, etc., to form a World Front of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and Government and to oppose imperialist aggression. We particularly issue a special CALL to the Honduran Government to stop lending itself to the warlike game of the U.S. Government, which is trying to bring that country into conflict with Nicaragua and to isolate Nicaragua from the other countries in the area.

CONTINENTAL CONFERENCE'S 'MANAGUA DECLARATION'

PA300346 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Apr 83 pp 1, 7

["Managua Declaration" issued by the Continental Conference for the Peace and Sovereignty of Central American and the Caribbean, held in Managua on 21-23 April]

[Text] The participants in the Continental Conference for the Peace and Sovereignty of Central America and the Caribbean, held in Managua on 21, 22 and 23 April, analyzed and exchanged viewpoints on the serious dangers that threaten peace in the region in the framework of the following topics:

1. The danger confronted by peace in the Central American area, especially in Nicaragua.

2. The imperialist aggressions that threaten the stability of the region, particularly the revolutions of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua.

3. The news media, the human rights violations and religion, which are used by imperialism as destabilizing instruments.

The participants expressed their satisfaction on learning of the reality of the Nicaraguan people, and confirmed the formidable efforts of the Nicaraguan people and their government and vanguard in the constuction of a new society.

They recognized that the current aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism has, among others, the following historical precedents in Latin America: The interventions carried out against Nicaragua in 1856, 1912 and 1926; against Mexico in 1914; against Guatemala in 1954; against Cuba in 1961; against the Dominican Republic in 1965; and in 1983, the mercenary invasion of former Somozist guardsmen financed, equipped, trained and directed by the Regan administration for the development of the "undeclared war" against Nicaragua.

They agreed on making known the development of the aggressions and crimes against humanity that U.S. imperialism and the Reagan Administration promote in Central America.

They noted the situation of underdevelopment that most of the nations of the area experience as a result of the merciless exploitation of their natural resources, raw materials and labor forces by U.S. imperialism, in complicity with the national oligarchies.

They energetically condemned the Regan administration's policy of viewing the Central American and Caribbean region as its "fourth border" and as an area that is vital for its national security interests, thus justifying its desire for aggression as expressed in the promotion of the "undeclared war" on Nicaragua; the excessive political, economic and military support for the bloody Salvadoran regime; and its policy of destabilization against Cuba dn Grenada.

This warmongering policy of the Reagan Administration is also seen in its use of Honduras as a springboard for aggression in the region, confirming the danger of direct aggression against the peoples of the area, which entails the danger of a regionalization of the war that would have unforeseeable consequences for world peace.

They condemned the Reagan administration for using its influence and power in the international economic system to prevent the granting of economic aid to the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua and to hinder the development of the programs to benefit the people in the fields of education, health and agricultural development. In this way, it is not respecting the internationally recognized essential principles in the area of human rights such as the right to education, the right to health, the right to development and others especially promoted in the United Nations, such as the rights of children, elderly people, women and the disabled.

They condemned the Reagan administration for imposing, through the use of force, the interests of the economic political consortiums, which at the same time exploit the U.S. taxpayers.

They supported Nicaragua's efforts in the search for political solutions for the region's conflicts as evidenced in the peace proposals presented at various international forums, especially the UN Security Council, to achieve bilateral dialogues between Nicaragua and the United States and Nicaragua and Honduras.

They also supported the "Contadora Group" efforts to achieve peace in the region.

They recognized Nicaragua's right to arm itself adequately to face the imperialist aggression it has been confronting since the revolutionary triumph.

They denounced Washington's constant aggressions and threats of aggression against the Cuban revolution. Far from intimidating the Cuban people, the imperialists have only achieved the strengthening of those fraternal people.

They expressed solidarity with the Cuban revolution and its heroic people in the unyielding defense of the achievements obtained in 24 years of revolutionary process, which have made them a firm example for the peoples of the world.

They expressed solidarity with the heroic revolution of Grenada, against which destabilizing maneuvers and threats of aggression by Yankee imperialism and its allies are looming.

They energetically condemned the growing U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs, as evidenced in the increase of military aid to the genocidal Alvaro Magana regime that rejects the demands of large sectors for a negotiated political solution and that is planning to stage a new electoral farce that only seeks the perpetuation of an unpopular regime.

They expressed their total support for the FMLN and FDR proposals to achieve a negotiated solution of the Salvadoran conflict and the statements of various governments and international public opinion backing a negotiated solution without foreign interference.

They rejected Washington's support for the Gen Efrain Rios Montt regime, which has murdered thousands of people in the useless attempt to crush the popular struggle being waged by the revolutionary forces of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

They expressed solidarity with the Suriname people, who are tenaciously working to achieve their sovereignty in the face of imperialism's attacks.

They expressed their concern over and condemnation of the role that the Zionist state of Israel assumes by being a strategic ally for the destabilization of the region.

They condemned the transnational news agencies' handling of information, distorting the truth about Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada, alleging "violations of human rights" in those countries where the large masses are helped.

They condemned the human rights violations by the armies of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras which, with the pretext of preventing what they describe as the "advance of communism," comm genocidal actions against the civilian population.

They agreed that imperialism uses religion as a spearhead of its current ideological offensive.

They expressed their concern over the proliferation in Latin America of pseudoreligious sects financed and backed by the Ronald Reagan government, spreading "the ideology of death."

They believe that the organizations participating in this conference are dutybound to denounce to the world the aggressions Nicaragua is suffering from the Reagan government, and to ask all the free peoples of the world to express their unconditional SOLIDARITY [capitals indicate boldface as published] with the noble Nicaraguan people who are fighting for the defense of their national sovereignty in the framework of the universal principle that states that all peoples have the right to shape their own history without the interference of third states, no matter how powerful.

After expressing their emphatic condemnation of imperialist intervention in the Central American and Caribbean region, the participants in the Continental Conference for Peace and Sovereignty in Central America and the Caribbean decided to ask the Honduran Peace Council, the Guatemalan Peace Council and the Salvadoran Peace Council to increase their efforts to counteract the military support that Reagan is giving to their respective governments for the sole purpose of carrying out his warmongering plans. They also called on all the peace and solidarity fronts in the world to mobilize to avoid falling into imperialism's warmongering trap.

The Continental Conference for the Peace and Sovereignty of Central America and the Caribbean asked the U.S. Peace Council and the Canadian Quebecois Council to double their efforts to report correctly to their respective peoples concerning the real maneuvers that Reagan and his clique are planning against the Central American region. They agreed to issue a call to international public opinion, and particularly to the solidarity of the U.S. people, to continue rejecting the Reagan administration's warmongering interference in Central America and the increasing danger of a regional war.

The Continental Conference for the Peace and Sovereignty of Central America and the Caribbean urged the peace committees of the Nonaligned Movement member countries to start a massive dissemination campaign on the resolutions adopted at the Seventh Summit, advocating the efforts for declaring Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace. They stated that all the reactionary schemes carried out by the present U.S. Administration against the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador will end in the most complete failure.

They recognized and advocated the efforts of the Nicaraguan people and Government, and their vanguard, the FSLN. Despite the increasing armed aggressions from mercenary groups trained by the CIA and armed by the Reagan administration, with the complicity of the militarist government in Honduras, Nicaragua has achieved noticeable developments in education, health and agrarian reform. It has also provided solutions to the problems of illiteracy, malnutrition, epidemic diseases, unemployment and other problems that remained unsolved throughout many years of their history, because previous governments became rich through the exploitation of the people, supported and abetted by U.S. imperialism.

Finally, the participants expressed their satisfaction at participating in this conference, mainly because it was held in free Nicaragua. They likewise expressed their gratitude to the Nicaraguan Peace Committee for the mangificent organization of this event, to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN for the support received, and to the Nicaraguan people for their fraternal welcome and valuable participation, all of which efficiently contributed to achieve the goals of this Conference.

Managua, free Nicaragua 23 April, 1983 Year of the Struggle for Peace and Sovereignty

Cuban Delegate Reaction

PA292124 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Apr 83 p 7

[Text] Arturo Espinosa, Cuban delegate to the Continental Conference for Peace and Sovereignty in Central America and the Caribbean, has said that "the Reagan administration expects Cuba to give up the principled policy that characterizes its honest government and to stop practicing internationalism toward countries that are struggling for freedom from the backwardness and poverty into which imperialist domination has sunk them."

Outlining the innumerable threats and aggressions to which the Cuban people have been subjected throughout 24 years of revolutionary efforts, he said that "all the imperialist maneuvers against our country have been useless. Far from scaring our people, they have made them militarily and ideologically stronger and have brought them closer to our revolution."

"The U.S. imperialists reject the Salvadoran FMLN and FDR constructive position of seeking solutions to that country's crisis through negotiations, but they have given the Salvadoran military regime more aid," he said. Similarly, he added, the United States is increasing its military aid to the bloodthirsty Rios Montt dictatorship in Guatemala, "in a country that has had several despotic regimes in succession over the last 29 years, which have murdered tens of thousands of Guatemalans."

The imperialists say that the Cuban, Grenadian and Nicaraguan revolutions endanger U.S. "security," but "it is hard for any sensible observer to believe that the U.S. can feel threatened by our revolutions, when the United States is 19 times larger than these 3 countries together, and there is such a wide difference between the U.S. Armed Forces and those of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua." We can affirm, the Cuban delegate said, that all the aggressions the imperialists attempt to carry out on the Central American and Caribbean countries in the future will certainly fail." [quotation marks as published]

CONSERVATIVE PARTY EXPELS CORDOVA RIVAS

PA300331 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0040 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] San Jose, 29 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Conservative Party's board of directors in exile has expelled Rafael Cordova Rivas for his "personal" participation in the Sandinist government of Managua.

The decision was taken by the board of directors because Cordova Rivas was appointed a member of the FSLN Junta of National Reconstruction, under his own responsibility.

The Nicaraguan opposition party members argued that, in his position Rafael Cordova Rivas has become "equally responsible for arbitrariness, the violations of human rights and the sacrilegious acts committed on the occasion of Pope John Paul II's visit to Nicaragua." Under these circumstances, and given that these acts represent "treason against the Nicaraguan Conservative Party," the organization's board of directors decided to expel Sandinist Junta Member Rafael Cordova Rivas from their party.

EPS OFFICER REPORTS TWO ANTI-SANDINIST ATTACKS

PA302231 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Capt (Rodrigo Gonzalez), responsible for the bomber guards in the areas of El Arado, Las Mercedes and San Pedro, reported that on 28 April Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops engaged in a 4-hour battle with a counterrevolutionary unit made up of 100 men, who had attacked (Marcali), 5 km northeast of (Ajin). During the fight the Somozists suffered at least 15 casualities. Captain (Gonzalez) also said that on the night of 26 April another armed group of some 30 men harassed the town of San Fernando, 22 km northwest of Ocotal. The residents of the area were defended by EPS soldiers, people's militia members and workers who have joined the civil defense.

HIJACKED U.S. PLANE LANDS IN HAVANA 1 MAY

PA020425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Havana, 1 May (AFP) -- A reliable source has confirmed that a "Capitol Airlines" aircraft diverted shortly after its takeoff from San Juan, Puerto Rico, with 212 passengers and 10 crewmembers aboard landed here tonight shortly after 2030 (0130 GMT).

According to the report, which has not been officially confirmed, the aircraft was diverted by a single hijacker, who is said to have surrendered to the Cuban authorities. The aircraft was on a San Juan - Miami flight.

Shortly after 2230 (0330 GMT), an aeranautics official reported that the passengers and crew of the "Capitol Airlines" DC-8 diverted tonight shortly after its takeoff from Puerto Rico had left the aircraft safe and sound, and were being attended to in one of the airport lounges.

According to certain sources, but not officially confirmed, the aircraft on a San Juan-Miami flight with 222 [figure as received] passengers aboard was hijacked by one person, who gave himself up to the Cuban authorities.

Plane Readied For Return to U.S.

PA020426 Paris AFP in Spanish 0403 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Havana, 1 May (AFP) -- A passenger plane of the U.S. Capitol Airlines, which was hijacked to Cuba today, was being readied for departure to Miami to approximately 2330 tonight (0330 GMT Monday), diplomatic sources reported.

The plane was hijacked by one individual on a flight from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Miami. The hijacker was taken into custody by the Cuban authorities, who did not reveal his indentity.

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF MAY DAY CELEBRATION

FL011502 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1357 GMT on 1 May carries live color coverage on the international day of workers celebration from Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion. As coverage opens, the camera pans the head of the parade, led by Cuban President Fidel Castro, Army General Raul Castro, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes, and other members of the party Politburo and Central Committee.

After the playing of the national anthem, at 1400 GMT, President Castro leads the march to the presidential reviewing stand. President Castro is seen walking in a firm and steady pace. Upon reaching the stand, he greets the crowd and applauds along with them.

Television announcer Manolo Ortega then introduces alternate Politburo member Roberto Viega, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], who will deliver the keynote address. He begins his speech at 1406 GMT. After acknowledging the occasion, he says. "We are celebrating the international day of the workers in a complex and dangerous international situation. The aggressive, egoistic and rapacious U.S. imperialism obstinately continues to close its ears to the demands of the peoples, to intensify the arms race and to make preparations for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western which, if they should be installed, would bring us still nearer to the danger of a nuclear war. The peoples and most particularly the workers in all countries are suffering from the consequences of this senseless and mad arms race."

Regarding President Reagan's recent speech, he said: "The recent speech of President Reagan before the U.S. Congress was full of lies and hypocrisies concerning the situation prevailing in the Central American and Caribbean regions. Without doubt, it intensifies the danger for Nicaragua, whose people are today heroically facing the attack organized by the CIA from its bases in Honduras. The speech also foretells greater intervention in El Salvador, where the courageous popular fighters advance victoriously in the struggle against a genocidal Army, supplied exclusively by the abundant and growing military, economic and political assistance of Yankee imperialism. It helps to provide an increase in support to the despotic and bloodstained regime of Guatemala and poses new threats against the people of Grenada and Suriname -- victims of constant maneuvers and destabilizing aggression." His speech ends at 1425 GMT and coverage of event continues.

After strong applause and cheers for Veiga's speech, television announcer Antonio Pera reports the beginning of the "Combatant People's March led by the workers and the people of the city of Havana who parade in this historic Plaza de la Revolucion to reiterate their support to the party and Fidel and once again condmen the slander campaigns and the threats and aggression of imperialism."

The marchers sing revolutionary songs, carry placards with revolutionary slogans and portraits of Fidel Castro, Ho Chi Minh and other communist leaders. The surrounding buildings, which in past years had portraits of communist martyrs and leaders, this year are decorated with symbolic revolutionary murals while the marchers carry the portraits.

The announcer points out that the theme of this year's march is: "The 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, with more conservation, austerity and efficiency." He also notes that 50 foreign delegations are represented on the presidential reviewing stand. The announcer reads some of the placards being carried by the marchers, such as: "Puerto Rico, Cuba supports you in your struggle" and "The Saharan people will overcome" and "We will fulfill the resolution of the sixth Party Plenum," among many others.

After what the announcer estimates to have been some 800,000 marchers pass the reviewing stand, the color guard, FAR units and militia march by the presidential reviewing stand and President Castro salutes and applauds them. The ceremony and coverage ends at 1704 GMT.

HAVANA NOTES APPOINTMENT OF U.S. ENVOY IN C.A.

FL301211 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] The appointment of former U.S. Senator Richard Stone as special roving envoy in Central America was unenthusiastically received in the United States. Stone will be fulfilling this post at the request of President Ronald Reagan to try to work out a settlement of the problems in the area, in line with Washington's imperialistic interests.

Although Stone's appointment was just made, the administration had already been using him since February of this year. This man was responsible for the Salvadoran Government's decision to advance the date of the elections to December, in a desperate attempt to clean up the image of the discredited and genocidal regime, which is incapable to crushing the victorious guerrilla movement.

There are serious reservations in congressional circles regarding Stone's appointment. There are even more doubts regarding the possible success of his mission.

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE MEETS WITH FMLN-FDR ENVOYS

FL291755 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] While the President of the United States was delivering his aggressive speech, here in Havana, members of the Venceremos Brigade contingent, composed of progressive persons, were holding a fraternal meeting with representatives of El Salvador's FMLN and FDR. Of course, the opinions of the Venceremos Brigade members differ radically with those voiced by Ronald Reagan.

The significant part of the cultural evening was the speech made by Jorge Rodriguez, FMLN-FDR representative to Cuba, who, after outlining the current economic, political and military situation faced by El Salvador, responded to the imperialist plans worked out by the Ronald Reagan clique:

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Because we are convinced of one thing; they have magnificent plans. But we have worked on those plans also. [Applause] We believe we are going to overcome again. Because we are not alone in these struggles. And to see you, who fight for our country's cause, here this evening gives us great encouragement. [end recording]

CEMA CULTURE MINISTRIES MEETING CONCLUDES

FL291403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The 10th meeting of directors of international relations of Culture Ministries from socialist countries has ended in this capital with the reading of a message from Armando Hart, member of the party Politburo and Cuban culture minister. The message was read by Lupe Veliz, director of the Culture Ministry's international relations, who praised the excellent work accomplished by the delegates of the 12 countries represented in the forum.

Minister Hart's message stressed that the role of culture in the political and ideological struggle against imperialism and for socialism becomes more important each day. Therefore, the need to muster our forces closer together and coordinate our work plans more efficiently in the cultural field grows and cannot be delayed.

JAMAICA

MANLEY URGES CARICOM TO OPPOSE U.S. ON NICARAGUA

FL301755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1642 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 30, CANA -- Former Jamaica prime minister, Michael Manley, has written Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government urging them to speak out against what he said were U.S.-sponsored efforts to topple the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

Manley warned that at stake was more than the issue of Nicaragua, but "the whole principle of collective security and enjoyment of sovereignty for the small countries which comprise members of Caricom, along with the other states of the Caribbean Basin".

Manley, who heads the opposition People's National Party (PNP), charged that there was "massive and undenied evidence" that the U.S., acting through its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had armed and trained former guardsmen of the ousted dictator, Anastasio Somoza to invade Nicaragua from bases in neighbouring countries.

"I urge you as a head of government in Caricom, which was created to speak for our Caribbean family, to take note of what is happening in Nicaragua, to consider its implications for all of us and to speak out against the U.S. involvement in the armed invasion of a sovereign country that has shown nothing but friendship towards the territories that comprise our community," said the Manley letter, copies of which were made available to the media here.

Caricom is a free trade and functional cooperation agreement linking 12 present and former British colonies in the Caribbean, and Manley was one of the signatories to the treaty when the community was established a decade ago.

The U.S., particularly under the administration of President Ronald Reagan, has accused the Managua Government of providing a conduit for the flow of arms to left wing insurgents in El Salvador and of human rights abuses.

Manley, noting that Nicaragua has denied the charges, said that the U.S. had made "no credible case to support its allegations." He supported the use of dialogue to ease the tensions in Central America and in this regard sent to the Caricom leaders excerpts from a report on discussions between leading personalities from North and Latin America and the Caribbean who recently discussed the problems of the area.

The dialogue was chaired by former U.S. ambassador to the organisation of American States (OAS), Sol Linowitz, and Galo Plaza, a former president of Ecuador.

HAITIAN EMBASSY LINKED TO MURDER ATTEMPT

FL291720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1640 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, April 29, CANA -- Jamaica police has linked a member of Haiti's embassy in Kingston to an apparent plot to murder a Haitian exile here and are attempting to get a waiver of diplomatic immunity to take the matter through the local courts.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Herman Ricketts declined to give details, saying "it is a matter that has diplomatic implications and has to be dealt with a modicum of tact."

Radio Jamaica (RJR) had yesterday reported the police approach to the foreign minister concerning the diplomatic waiver, following what appeared to be an attempt Sunday to murder Haitian national Yvon Desulme, the general manager of the local company Thermo Plastics.

According to the RJR broadcast, an unidentified gunman had gone to Desulme's home Sunday, while he was not at home, but a maid called the police and the man was killed in a subsequent shoot out.

Documents linking the gunman to a member of the Haitian Embassy were found on the dead man's body, RJR said. The name of the Haitian diplomat involved in the incident has not been disclosed, and both the Foreign and Justice Ministries here are saying little on the matter.

Haitian Ambassador Pierre Pompee said that he had received no official report on the matter. "I did not receive an official report. I must know the details if I am to comment," he said today.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

MEP WINS PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL IN ELECTIONS

PA301642 Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles, 30 Apr (AFP) -- The independent People's Electoral Party, MEP of Aruba has consolidated its parliamentary control while Prime Minister Domenico Martina suffered a slight setback in Curacao during last Friday's elections here. The elections served to renew the Parliament and councils in Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao.

The final results in Aruba are as follows:

1 -- MEP: 20,305 votes, 13 seats (previously 12).

2 -- Aruban People's Party, AVP: 8,167 votes, 5 seats (previously 4).

3 -- Aruban Patriotic Party, PPA: 5,335 votes, 3 seats (previously 3).

4 -- PDA [Not further identified]: 1,614 votes, no seats (none previously).

The seats formerly held by independents passed to the hands of the moderate Social Democrat MEP, led by Betico Croes and his rival Social Christian AVP.

In Curacao, partial returns Saturday morning indicated a splitting of forces between the Social Democratic Movement for a New Antilles, MAN, and the Social Christian National People's Party-United of Maria Pieters.

The moderate Democratic Party (DP) was third and far behind in fourth place was the leftwing Workers Front.

Election-Related Violence

PA010040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Oranjestad, Netherlands Antilles, 30 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported in the Aruban capital today that an Aruban youth was killed last night in a shootout between members of the winning and losing parties in Friday's Netherlands Antillean elections.

At least two other people were reported injured and several vehicles were destroyed during last night's incident between the two rival groups. It was reported that in one of the confrontations Frederick Tromp, a member of the Aruban People's Party, AVP, was critically wounded.

The electoral campaign in Aruba became tense a week ago after Betico Croes, leader of the People's Electoral Movement ((MEP)), was shot by a policeman. Betico Croes is recuperating at a U.S. hospital. During the elections for the local Parliament (council) in Aruba, the MEP won 13 of the 21 seats and the AVP won only 5.

PARAGUAY

UK'S ONSLOW MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES

PY302358 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Apr 83 p 8

[Excerpts] Upon arriving at the international airport where he was welcomed by the British ambassador and national officials, Cranley Onslow, British minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, made the following statement to ULTIMA HORA: "The main purpose of my visit to Paraguay, is to familiarize myself with one of the countries in the area of my responsibility, a country, which unfortunately, I have not been able to visit until today."

Immediately after his arrival in our country, the British minister left for the British Embassy residence and was later received by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues.

During the meeting, the two ministers discussed various matters related to the relations between the Paraguayan and British Governments.

At noon, he attended a luncheon given by the Paraguayan foreign minister. After the luncheon, he went back to the international airport to continue his trip to Rio de Janeiro.

URUGUAY

ONSLOW MEETS WITH FINANCE, FOREIGN MINISTERS

PY291830 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Cranley Onslow, the British minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, started this morning a series of meetings with Uruguayan officials. Onslow will finish today's activities with a private meeting, scheduled for 1700 [local time] with the president.

Cranley Onslow met today with Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso, Economy and Finance Minister Walter Lusiardo and the head of SEPLACODI [Planning, Coordination and Administration Secretariat].